The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Jules Favre Offering to Surrender Paris.

He Asks That the Army Leave With the Honors of War.

Bismarck in Possession of Terms of Peace With Napoleon.

RESTORATION AS A THREAT.

Surrender of Paris Expected Immediately.

Adjournment of the London Conference for a Week.

King Amadeus Anxious to Conciliate the Pope.

THE END APPROACHING.

Jules Favre at Versailles Asking Terms of Capitulation—He Asks that the Army March Out with the Honors of War—Bismarck Holding a Threat of Napoleon's Restoration in Reserve.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Times* special telegram from Versailles, dated yesterday, says: "JULES FAVRE is now here with proposals for a capitulation. He proposes that the garrison shall leave Paris with all the honors of war, but this is quite inadmissable. The attack on St. Denis and the defeat of the 19th mainly led to the asking of terms.

Gen. TROCHU is ill, and Gen. VINOY commands.

FAVRE has seen BISMARCK. The arrangement of terms will take time.

The *Times* in a leader says, that if FAVRE refuses an unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on German terms, BISMARCK, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Jan. 25—3½ A. M.—A special telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Versailles, says there is solid ground for believing that Paris will surrender today.

Reported Resignation of Trochu—Admirals Saisset and La Ronciere Replaced.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Council of National Defense, on the afternoon of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of TROCHU, and replaced Admirals SAISSET and LA RONCIERE. TROCHU remains Civil Governor. LE FLO is succeeded by DORIAN.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

Defeat of the Prussians at Dijon Complete—Evacuation of Alencon—The French Marching on Aubervilliers.

DIJON, Jan. 23.—The defeat of the Prussians on Sunday was complete. The troops under RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI destroyed the Sixty-first Prussian Regiment. The French behaved heroically.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 24.—After the battle at Dijon the Prussians retreated toward Messigny, Norges and Savigny le Sue.

In the west, also, the Prussians appear to be falling back.

Alençon has been evacuated by the enemy.

The enemy have cut the railway between Lyons and Besançon, at Byans.

LONDON, Jan. 24—3 P. M.—A dispatch from Berne, 24th, says a French detachment is marching upon Aubervilliers. The force is well supplied with artillery.

Conflagrations in Longwy—Heroic Defense of the Garrison—German Advance Toward Havre—Plot of French Prisoners in Belgium to Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 24—7 P. M.—There was an extensive conflagration in Longwy yesterday. The flames were visible all night, and today the fire is still burning. In the meanwhile the bombardment goes on without relaxation.

A dispatch from Havre says the Prussian cavalry have advanced to Bazogues, Faverils and Noarbs.

A dispatch from Brussels, 24th, says the French prisoners held at Liege have made another attempt to escape from captivity, but the timely discovery of the plot by the Belgians prevented a successful issue.

The Belgian authorities have effected an important seizure of arms at Ypres.

Organization of a Society in the West to Aid the Impoverished French Peasants.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A society has been organized in this city, under the name of the French Producers' Aid Organization, for the purpose of sending seeds and implements of agriculture to the suffering and impoverished French peasantry. Gov. JOHN M. PALMER is President of the organization, with Vice-Presidents from all parts of the State, comprising many leading agriculturists.

The Prussians Advancing on Honfleur—Railway Stock Removed From Arras.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—It is said that all the troops here are under marching orders. Reinforcements of cavalry have arrived. The Prussians are apparently advancing on Honfleur.

LONDON, Jan. 24—8½ P. M.—All the railway stock has been removed from Arras.

Miscellaneous War News—Germans Meeting with Obstacles in the North.

LILLE, Jan. 24.—The Germans have abandoned their attempt to besiege Cambrai. The French have inundated the country around Douai and Arras. The strength of the German Army in the north is 80,000.

ARLON, Belgium, Jan. 24—Evening.—The bombardment of Longwy has been suspended in consequence of a heavy fog.

The population of Alsace is troublesome, and a large German force is required in the province to prevent an outbreak.

There is great scarcity of fuel and provisions at Colmar. The workingmen lack employment, and a revolt is feared.

BRUNTRUT, Switzerland, Jan. 24.—A French *corps d'armée* is close to the Swiss frontier, and the head-quarters of the Army of the South are now at Blamont.

Evacuation of Bolbec by the Germans—Four of the People Executed.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—The Germans evacuated Bolbec after making a requisition of 40,000 francs. They shot four of the inhabitants and carried off the Mayor and three members of the Council.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Will of Lopez Admitted to Probate in England—Mrs. Lynch Administratrix.

LONDON, Jan. 24—3½ P. M.—Lord PENZANCE, in his capacity of head of the Probate Court of England, has granted to Mme. LYNCH letters of administration upon the will of Ex-President LOPEZ, of Paraguay. The execution of the original will by LOPEZ was proved by the affidavit of Gen. MCMAHON, the former Minister of the United States to Paraguay.

LONDON, Jan. 25—1½ A. M.—The German Parliament is expected to assemble at Berlin on the 9th of March.

LONDON, Jan. 25—7 A. M.—Cardinal ANTONELLI, in a note to the Cabinet of Vienna, declares that the only basis for an adjustment between Italy and the Holy See is the complete restoration of the Papal States.

Foreign Policy of Spain—The Montpensierists—The Republicans.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Minister MARTOS is about to issue a diplomatic circular on the foreign policy of Spain. It will show a conservative tendency, and express a desire for a good understanding with the Pope.

The adherents of the Duke of MONTPENSIER are holding a council to determine their future attitude toward the new King.

The Republican leaders have sent out a manifesto in which they advise their friends to vote in the approaching elections.

Reported Adjournment of the Conference for Another Week.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution to confine discussion to the consideration of the question of the Treaty of Paris was adopted. The Conference is regarded as a farce.

Turkey to Rely on Herself Hereafter—Singular Declaration.

LONDON, Jan. 25—1½ A. M.—A semi-official declaration has been received from Constantinople, that henceforth Turkey will rely on herself for protection, and not on the interests and jealousies of the European Powers.

Steamer Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 24.—The steam-ship *North American*, from Portland, Me., for Liverpool, arrived here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—The steam-ship *City of Washington*, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

THE ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers on Affairs in the Celestial Empire—Mr. Seward—Protection of American Seamen Wrecked in the Corea—Doom of the Present Imperial Dynasty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Rear-Admiral RODGERS, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, dated Flag-ship *Colorado*, Wusung, China, Dec. 12, 1870, reports to the Navy Department his return to that place with the officers of his staff and guard, in company with Mr. SEWARD and party, from Pekin. Admiral RODGERS had several conferences with Minister LOW regarding Chinese affairs, and also with regard to the proposed visit to Corea (for the purpose of establishing a treaty with that country for the protection of our shipwrecked seamen, and it was arranged that in May next Mr. LOW and Admiral RODGERS should go to Corea and declare their desire and purpose, they having agreed that it might be well, after making known their purpose to the Corean Government, to come away announcing their intention to return in a month for an answer, which would prevent difficulty between our people, avoid any appearance of coercion, and leave their imagination to augment the dangers of refusal. During the journey to and return from Pekin, the party were everywhere received with courtesy, and it was remarked that nowhere did they see any conduct other than that of amiability toward our people. In Pekin, Prince KUNG and the officers of the Imperial Cabinet returned the visit which had been made to them. The interview was very agreeable, but their conversation was confined to generalities. Mr. SEWARD once or twice touched lightly upon serious matters, but discussion was avoided by them. The Admiral is convinced from impressions he received from various sources, that the Imperial Government understands it cannot cope with any great Western Power in war, and that it will avoid, as far as it can, any occasion for war. Hence the earnest desire it has shown to heal the breach with France, caused by the Tien-tsin affair. The position of the Government is full of difficulties. The literati, the influential class, possibly the governing class in China, learned in the literature and maxims of a bygone age, look at the customs handed down by their ancestors as the only enlightening ones, and in foreign improvements see at once dangers to themselves and to the repose of the Empire. The actual Government is thus between two fires—between the uncertainty of moving on created by treaties and contact with Western nations, and the danger of progress as tending to revolution; and concerning this irrepressible conflict the Admiral writes as follows:

> I cannot but see ruin to the present dynasty, and in surveying the present condition of the country, I do not conclude that it deserves from China a longer sufferance. Canals, which ages ago were the highways of traffic and travel, are now filled with mud. Temples, once magnificent, are in ruins. Roads made at vast expense, and more perfect when new than any I have seen, are now impassable, having had no repairs, apparently, for centuries; marble bridges of fine proportions have piers swept and arches fallen. While neglect, decay or ruin marks every public work, the people are still industrious, vigorous, and in the main well clad and fed, according to their own ideas, and seemingly contented. I saw in Pekin the walls which inclose the future Emperor, whose person is too sacred for audience with foreign Ambassadors upon the terms upon which Ambassadors see foreign sovereigns, who, brought up in a palace surrounded with women and eunuchs, and knowing nothing of the world outside the walls of his inclosure, has yet the duty of regulating all the affairs of China, and whose order is held as the order of Heaven itself. No one can read history and fail to see in the marks I have enumerated the causes which precede a change of government. Judged from the extent of the Paeping and Mohammedan rebellions, it is now ripe for dissolution. Except for the war with Prussia, France would probably have invoked the sword to redress the Tien-tsin massacre. The day of retribution is now postponed, but I fear it is only a respite. The tone of this letter is scarcely that of an ordinary public dispatch, but knowing something of the interior of China I have felt it a duty to give you the impressions I have received. These, I am aware, are not those entertained at home, but they are sincere, and they will prepare those who may believe them sound for the event which may not now be distant.

WEST INDIES.

Entertainment to American Officers in Kingston Last Night—Happiness Over the Prospective Communication with New-York—The Cuban Filibusters.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 25, via HAVANA.—The Governor, to-night, will entertain sumptuously the American Admiral and other Americans....

The people are enthusiastic over the prospect of direct communication with New-York, and traders are scouring the interior for fruits to ship to New-York. Fruits that before were valueless and rotting on the trees, now command high prices, and everywhere there are great preparations making for the arrival of the *Chauncy*.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Only three of the party of filibusters who disembarked at Vuelta Abajo remain alive. The others have been killed.

ALBANY.

A Dull Session—Delay of Party Legislation and the Reasons Therefor—A Grand Railroad Avenue in New-York—Brooklyn Bills—Bone-Boiling to be Stopped—A Blow at Special Legislation—Prayer of an Erie Stockholder, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871.

The excessive dullness that has characterized legislative proceedings thus far this Winter is the subject of general remark, and of not a little complaint on the part of newspaper correspondents, who find it difficult to get material for a daily letter. The number of bills introduced up to the present time is far less than at any previous session for several years, and a large share of those that have been introduced are the same old bills that make their appearance year after year, get referred to their respective committees, and there lie buried till the next session. Bills of a party character are unusually scarce thus far, which is probably owing to the fact that the Legislature is so evenly divided, politically, as to afford little scope for party legislation. It will require the vote of every Democrat in both Houses to pass any bill of a party character, and in case CAREY should be ousted from his seat, as is barely possible, all party legislation will be absolutely blocked for the session. The Democracy are evidently waiting for the decision in the Twombly-Carey case before introducing their party schemes. The New-York Tax Levy and the bill to repeal the Registry law, which are the only party measures thus far proposed affecting New-York, will not be moved until this case is decided, and meantime Tammany will bring her entire influence to bear to secure a decision in her favor. But the Tammany power is evidently waning with the country members, and her sway will not be so absolute this session as it was last. The rural Democracy begin to feel the humiliation of their vassalage to the New-York "Ring," and openly declare their intention to have a voice in the management of the party hereafter. The way in which SWEENY fixed up the committees of the Assembly this year, has increased the long standing disaffection until it has now almost reached the point of open rebellion. Nothing short of a liberal distribution of money among the sore-heads, or their appointment to sinecure berths in New-York, will prevent an open rupture before the session closes.

ANOTHER GRAND RAILROAD SCHEME.

Senator GENET, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, today gave notice of a bill for a grand steam railroad avenue through the central portion of New-York City, (precise route not designated,) across Harlem River and into Westchester County. The avenue is to be one hundred feet wide, with space for five or six tracks, the surface to be devoted to horse railroads, over which is to be erected an elevated structure of the same width, resting on arches, for steam-cars. The Company is to buy the right of way, and run over or across streets, at their pleasure. GENET estimates the cost at one hundred million of dollars, and thinks it can be raised. When asked how, he replied by private subscriptions to the stock, and by public aid from City and Westchester County bonds. This is the fifteenth or twentieth scheme for a steam railroad in New-York, already submitted to the present Legislature, and is announced as the pet scheme of the Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

BROOKLYN BILLS.

Among the bills introduced today affecting the City of Brooklyn, is one providing for the election of a Supervisor at Large of that city, who shall act as presiding officer of the Board of Supervisors and be invested with the veto power. The first election of the extra Supervisor is to take place in November next, and meantime the County Judge, County Clerk, and County Treasurer are authorized to appoint a man to fill the place. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill amending the charter of Brooklyn, so as to add St. Peter's Hospital to the charitable institutions which receive support, not exceeding $5,000 per annum, from the City Treasury.

NOTICE TO BONE BOILERS.

Senator TWEED today reported favorably the bill to prevent bone boiling in New-York City, with amendments, including the prohibition of fat melting, rendering dead animals, &c., the prohibition to commence on the 1st of June next, and meantime the bone boilers to be notified immediately by the Board of Health.

THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

Mr. COOK introduced a bill to prevent hazardous exhibitions on the tight-rope, unless a net or screen be provided to catch the acrobats who are so unfortunate as to tumble off.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. PRINCE offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, requiring the Speaker to appoint a special committee of nine, to report what, if anything, can be done to obviate the immense amount of special legislation which annually lumbers up the statute books. This is a subject that Gov. HOFFMAN has repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature to, but none of his friends in either House has hitherto proposed any remedy for the evil—probably because special legislation is what they are most interested in. It was left for a Republican to initiate a movement to carry out one of the few valuable recommendations of a Democratic Governor.

ONE OF ERIE'S VICTIMS.

Mr. GOODRICH today presented a memorial from a stockholder of the Erie Railroad, in which he sets forth his grievances under the Fisk-Gould régime, and asks for the repeal of the Directors act of 1869, which ousts the stockholders from all control over their property. His reasons for asking for a repeal of the act are thus set forth:

First—Said act has deprived him, without his consent, of his most important rights as a stockholder, as he understood them when buying said stock as per charter of the Erie Railway.

Second—He has no confidence whatever in the present management of said Erie Railway Company. He believes that said Company has for the last three years actually earned dividends, but owing to wasteful and extravagant expenditures by the directors he has not received the money that his property actually earned.

Third—That as long as said act remains in force, it is practically impossible for the stockholders to remove the servants which they believe to be corrupt; that he does not believe as a matter of justice that the Legislature had any right to interfere to prevent the stockholders from holding their directors to strict account, or from removing them when found abusing their trust.

Fourth—That the present management of the Erie Railway Company has come to be regarded as a stench and a by-word, and that the good name of the people of the State of New-York demands a change.

NOTARIES.

There will be no vacancies this year among notaries for New-York City, except such as may occur by death, resignation or change of residence. The Governor has decided to renominate all whose terms expire this year, leaving to the Senate to confirm or reject.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York commences here today. The annual address is to be delivered in the Assembly Chamber this evening by the President, Dr. ALEX. WILDER, of New-York. S.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention at New-Haven—Renomination of Last Year's Ticket.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—The Republican State Convention met at Music Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. DAVIK GALLUP was chosen temporary Chairman. Gen. HAWLEY was elected President. Gen. HAWLEY addressed the Convention reviewing the platform of the Democratic Party at some length, refuting the charges made by the Democrats against the Administration. The whole of last year's ticket was renominated by acclamation, as follows:

Governor—MARSHALL JEWELL.
Lieut.-Governor—MORRIS TYLER.
Secretary of State—HIRAM APPELMAN.
Treasurer—DAVID P. NICHOLS.
Controller—JAMES W. MANNING.

Hon. HENRY B. HARRISON then addressed the Convention, reviewing the record of the Republican Party. The Convention adjourned about 1 o'clock P. M.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

Annual Dinner of the Burns Club—Toasts and Speeches—A Delightful Occasion.

The anniversary dinner of the Burns Club at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, was a brilliant affair. A large company sat down to tables bountifully spread. Most of those present were countrymen of the genial poet of the people, whose birth-day they were met to commemorate, and the surroundings were calculated to remind them of the "land o'cakes." "Haggis" and "usquebaugh" were of course among the good things provided. The music consisted chiefly of the airs that Scotchmen love, and the speeches were full of allusions to the scenes of home and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne." Rev. Dr. OSGOOD said grace, and THOS. NICHOLSON delivered the address to the Haggis. The toasts and responses were as follows:

1. "The Day We Celebrate."—By the President, C. B. COTTEN.
Music—"Auld Lang Syne."
Song—"There was a Lad was Born in Kyle."—By Mr. JAMES GIBSON.
2. "The Genius of Burns."—By the President.
Music—"Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon."
Response—WM. J. ROSE, Esq. Song—"My Nannie's Awa'," Mr. JACOB LINKLATER.
3. "America."—First Vice-President, C. G. NICHOLSON.
Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
Response—L. D. KIERNAN, Esq. Song—"The Sword of Bunker Hill," WM. H. SPEAR.
4. "Scotland."—Second Vice-President, J. REID.
Music—"Here's a Health, Bonnie Scotland, to Thee!"
Response—H. B. PERKINS, Esq. Song—"Scotland Yet," JAMES MCGREGOR.
5. "The Poets and Poetry of America."—By the President.
Music—"The Old Oaken Bucket."
Response—H. H. REID, Esq. Song—Mr. JAMES GIBSON.
6. "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain and Ireland."—First Vice-President.
Music—National Airs.
Judge BRADY was to have responded, but was not present. Songs—Messrs. GIBSON, LINKLATER, and MCGREGOR.
7. "The Press."—By the President.
Music—"There's a Good Time Coming."
Song—"Martin Luther."—H. SPEAR.
8. "Sister Societies."—By the President. Music.
Song—"A Man's a Man for a' That."—Mr. JACOB LINKLATER.
9. "The Lasses!"—Second Vice-President.
Music—"Green Grows the Rushes, O!"
Song—"Bonnie wee Widow"—JAMES MCGREGOR.

The following are the officers of the Club: C. B. COTTEN, President; C. G. Nicholson, First Vice-President; J. Reid, Second Vice-President; T. Nicholson, Secretary; William Grant, Treasurer.

Board of Managers—H. M. Parr, B. Buck, R. Clinie, J. McInnes.

Committee of Arrangements—C. G. Nicholson, Chairman; Wm. Grant, H. M. Parr, T. Nicholson, Geo. McKay.

Stewards—Wm. Grant, B. Buck, George McKay.

Mr. PERKINS, in the course of his address, said: Scotland has given to the world more than her full share of great and honored names—names familiar alike to the youthful and the aged; they stand like beacon-lights upon almost every page of the world's history, and the indelible impress of Scottish character is felt wherever the sun of civilization sheds its brilliant rays—wherever music, song, and literature are loved, or

"Learning unrolls its ample page."

[Applause.] Who has not heard of her WALLACE, and her BRUCE, and the fields immortalized by their valor? The Scottish regiments were the first who employed platoon firing, and they have ever been noted for their skill and bravery in arms from the time when they conquered the English Army, under Lord CONWAY, at Newbern, on the Tyne, to the memorable period when HAVELOCK distinguished himself at Lucknow. The gentlemen of the legal profession who have honored us with their presence will not make it a serious matter of dispute with me, (lawyers never admit anything when they can help it,) when I assert that in jurisprudence no greater names are to be found than those of ERSKINE, MANSFIELD and JEFFRIES; and it would take hours to more than barely allude to her long line of philosophers, statesmen and orators. "Nature," says the gifted LOCKE, "commonly lodges her treasures and jewels in rocky grounds," and so we turn to the wild and rugged hills of bonnie Scotland, and gaze with wonder and admiration upon the land that has produced a SCOTT, a CAMPBELL and a BURNS, and say, "These are among her jewels!" [Applause.] Our own country, too, has had statesmen, soldiers and men of science, in whose veins there coursed a liberal share of Scottish blood. Four out of our eleven Presidents were of Scottish extraction. Our Irish friends tell us that ANDREW JACKSON was of Irish origin; but we fear they are somewhat inclined, by reason of their poetic and enthusiastic natures, to draw on their imaginations for their facts; for, were sufficient time allowed me, I could furnish proof of JACKSON's Scottish descent, as I could also that of MONROE, POLK, BUCHANAN and GRANT. We refer with pride to the Scottish blood in the veins of JOHN C. CALHOUN, South Carolina's noblest son—her profoundest reasoner and debater, of whom it has been said that "language with him was but the scaffolding of thought, employed to raise a dome, which, like ANGELO's, he suspended in the heavens." [Applause.] But CURRAN (God bless him, and God bless Ireland too) made this matter all right, and we can forgive our Irish friends these little errors, and grapple CURRAN to our hearts with bands of "tripple steel" when we call to mind his noble tribute to Scotland. "A nation," said he, "cast in the happy medium between the spiritless acquiescence of submissive poverty and the sturdy credulity of pampered wealth, cool and ardent, adventurous and persevering—winging her eagle flight against the blaze of every science, with an eye that never winks and a wing that never tires; crowned, as she is, with the spoils of every art, and decked with the wreathe of every muse, from the deep and scrutinizing researches of her HUME, to the sweet and simple but no less sublime and pathetic morality of her BURNS. [Applause.] MILTON's "Samson Agonistes" is said to be the finest piece of literary sculpture in any language; may we not add, with equal truthfulness, that BURNS' "Cotter's Saturday Night" is the most life-like picture of rural life that has ever yet been sketched by any literary artist. When we reflect upon the brief, but eventful life of her sweetest song writer, him of "Kyle," we are astonished that be accomplished so much. "Scots wha' ha' with Wallace Bled," will kindle an enthusiasm, even in the bosom of an American, akin to that produced by "Hail Columbia," or "Yankee Doodle;" "A Man's a Man for all That," will cause his name to live till time's last echo shall cease to sound, while his sweet lines to "Mary in Heaven," are among the tenderest offerings that have ever been laid upon the pure and hallowed altar of affection. [Applause.] I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the fame of ROBERT BURNS will grow brighter and brighter as the ages increase, and when the language in which he wrote his immortal verse shall have been lost in the general confusion of tongues, his works may alone preserve it; for they belong to no country, to no age, but to the whole universe. [Applause.] "Some poems," says a brilliant writer, "may survive the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds," and be preserved in "celestial archives," as specimens and memorials of distinguished greatness; and, if such there be, surely one of them must be the "Cotter's Saturday Night." [Applause.]

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.31	47	W.	......	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.74	26	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Boston	30.75	-1	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.63	4	E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Charleston	30.35	47	N. E.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Cheyenne	29.74	28	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Chicago	30.35	23	E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Cincinnati, O.	30.23	26	E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Cleveland	30.47	17	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Detroit	30.48	10	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.35	16	..	Calm.	Snow.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.10	51	..	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.20	62	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.42	21	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.08	56	..	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.02	68	S. E.	Gentle.	Hy. Rain
New-York	30.70	12	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.33	25	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.76	-2	S. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.70	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.45	25	S. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Portland, Me	30.73	-10	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.79	-2	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Savannah	30.31	52	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.22	28	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.39	20	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	30.46	13	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Washington	30.59	18	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.45	34	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.53	31	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-London, Ct	30.69	4	N.	Gentle.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Bureau Investigation—A Session in March—Discussion on the Indian Policy—The Fishery Difficulty—Extra Expense in Collecting the Revenue—Repeal of the Income Tax—Set-to Between Fenton and Conkling—Gen. Blair Takes the Oath.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Indian Bureau investigation was continued last night by the cross-examination of Commissioner PARKER, which lasted two hours. A contractor by the name of WARD was also examined. It is understood that Commissioner PARKER fully sustained the statements put forth in his recently-published letter. The Committee decline to make public any of the testimony at present, and there is considerable comment on the impropriety of Mr. WELSH in furnishing the Press with the facts which he alleges have been developed by the Committee, with a hostile animus to the Bureau, while the investigation is going on.

THE MARCH SESSION.

The Judiciary Committee of the House today agreed to report adversely upon the bill to repeal the act providing for a session of Congress on the 5th of March. Subsequently, in the House, Mr. BROOKS and Mr. DAWES had a colloquy on this subject, the latter desiring to know what the prospect was, as it would govern his action on certain important measures. He said he had an important measure of tariff reform to bring forward if there was a session. Mr. DAWES said he could only give his opinion, and that was much to his regret, there appeared to be no indication that the law would be repealed, and if not, there would, in all probability, be a session lasting until the middle of April or the first of May.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The chief business before the House today was the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, which proceeded more or less rapidly, with a skirmish fire of discussion at intervals on the general question of the Indian policy. The sum and substance of the debate are that Congress will very emphatically sustain the President's Indian policy, preferring to give any required amount to feed the Indians and keep the peace, to carrying on a war with them in a vain effort at extermination. Mr. BECK concisely stated the whole question, in response to the sanguinary utterances of Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, when he said that it was reduced simply to a question whether the Government would pursue a humane and civilized policy by feeding the Indians, at the cost of $6,000,000 per annum, or would attempt to subjugate them through the military arm, at a cost of $40,000,000 per annum. Probably no measure of the Administration has ever received a more thorough indorsement at the hands of Congress than Gen. GRANT's Indian policy.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The permanent settlement of the fisheries question with Great Britain will be, among other matters, confided to the hands of Gen. SCHENCK, but inasmuch as the opening of the fishing season is near at hand, and as it is impossible that matters should remain as they are through another season, without provoking bloodshed, it is exceedingly probable that Secretary FISH and Minister THORNTON will be able to come to a temporary agreement which shall govern for the approaching season, leaving the final settlement of the case, by joint convention and treaty, so far as this Government is concerned, for the hands of Gen. SCHENCK, when he shall have reached the Legation.

EXPENSE OF COLLECTING REVENUE.

Secretary BOUTWELL was at the Capitol today before the Committee on Appropriations, in explanation of the $750,000 asked for as a deficiency in the appropriation for collecting the Customs revenue. The explanation lies in the increased vigilance and success in the detection of smuggling, in the creation of new collection districts, and ports of entry, and in the rapid development of the country, necessitating an increased outlay, which would ultimately result in a proportionate increase in the revenue in the same districts.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Ways and Means Committee gave further consideration, today, to the question of repealing the income tax. Secretary BOUTWELL, being at the Capitol, was present for a few moments, and briefly joined in the conversation on the subject. He opposed repeal, but did not express himself very fully upon the matter. He differs with Commissioner PLEASONTON as to the amount which the present tax will yield and the extent to which the repeal will affect the total cost of the collection of the revenue. He thinks the tax of two and a half per cent. will yield at least twelve millions per annum, and that its repeal would not permit any very large reduction of the number of assistant assessors. It is probable that the views of Mr. BOUTWELL were quite accurately expressed in the speech of Senator SHERMAN in the Senate today, when this subject was under discussion. Mr. SCOTT made a private argument with Mr. SCHURZ, this morning, which was more effective than the public appeal made yesterday, and the latter yielded his right to the floor on the Civil Service bill, for the discussion of the repeal of the income tax. It was understood that Mr. SCHURZ should have the right to resume the floor at any time, but he gave assurance that he would permit the decision of the tax question to be reached before asserting his right. Mr. SCOTT made a brief speech favoring repeal, and Mr. SHERMAN next took the floor to oppose it. He claimed that the amount lost to the Treasury by repeal could not be spared, and that the tax should be allowed to remain till the whole subject of taxation could be revised, and the amount thus remitted be equitably raised in some other manner. He reverted to the newspaper accounts of Gen. PLEASONTON's active efforts and opinions favoring the repeal. He seemed to regard the reports as exaggerated, and thought every Senator had as good facilities for forming opinions on the subject as the Commissioner. He also denied that Commissioner PLEASONTON should be deemed the exponent of the views of the President, who communicated his views on financial questions to Congress in a Message or through the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. SHERMAN said further the income tax was just, and next to the tax on banks, was the most cheaply collected tax assessed, and that its repeal would not enable the Commissioner to dispense with the services of a single assessor. He endeavored to sustain his conclusions by an extensive array of statistics. It is known that Mr. SHERMAN will make the most strenuous exertions to prevent the repeal. The chances in the Senate appear about evenly balanced, but leaning in the direction of repeal, if either way. The question is in order to-morrow.

FENTON AND CONKLING SPARRING.

The political differences between Mr. FENTON and Mr. CONKLING occupied some time in the Senate today, and the debate between them excited more interest than yesterday, since it constantly promised a sharp personal encounter, if it did not at any time quite fall to that plane. In replying to Mr. PATTERSON's statements regarding the New-York Custom-house, yesterday, Mr. CONKLING had called attention to the fact that the subcommittee which had gone to New-York to make the investigation called for by Mr. FENTON's resolution, had on it Mr. SHELDON, an earnest partisan on Mr. FENTON's side. The implication, of course, was an unfair collusion to secure such an arrangement. Mr. FENTON rose after the speech of Mr. SHERMAN to make a personal explanation in which he denied any such collusion, and presented a letter from Mr. SHELDON, denying that there had ever been any communication between himself and Mr. FENTON concerning the investigation. Senators who knew all about the income tax, and were consequently reading newspapers while Mr. SHERMAN spoke, did not know all about New-York politics, and eagerly listened to Mr. FENTON. Mr. CONKLING replied with some warmth, and alluding to Mr. FENTON's complaint yesterday of the proscription of his friends, asked repeatedly for the name of one of them. Mr. FENTON refused to be drawn into a controversy at present over New-York politics. There is a hope on all sides but the Democratic side that this storm has passed over the Senate, not to return.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CABLES.

In the morning hour in the Senate Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up for consideration his resolution to raise a special committee for the consideration of the Cable bills, and proposals before the Senate. There was quite a struggle over it, which exhausted the time till 1 o'clock, when it again went over. Mr. WILLIAMS claimed his only desire was to secure definite action in some form without further delay. "Why not take up the general bill from the House, reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations?" said a Senator. "That's practical," chimed in Mr. SUMNER, who opposes a new committee; but it seems that is not quite what the men want who, WILLIAMS says, importune him on the subject, and as there are several opposing interests seeking the aid of Congress, they are in a way not promising to lead any of them to the wished-for end before the close of the present Congress.

GEN. BLAIR TAKES THE OATH.

Gen. BLAIR took the oath of office in the Senate today. He was escorted to the Speaker's desk by Mr. SCHURZ, and the ceremony attracted unusual attention. Many of the Republican Senators went over to his seat, among them Messrs. MORRILL, WILSON and TRUMBULL. The greetings were apparently cordial. Mr. THURMAN resigned his place on the Post-Office Committee, and Mr. BLAIR was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

Unvailing Miss Ream's Statue of the Late Mr. Lincoln—Speeches by Prominent Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The unvailing of Miss REAM's statue of LINCOLN took place tonight, in the Rotunda of the Capitol, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags. One of them, made of California silk, was suspended over the statue. President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX, Gen. SHERMAN, Judge DAVIS, the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the orators of the occasion, occupied seats on the platform. There was a very large audience, including Judges of the Supreme Court and members of Congress, with their families. After music by the Marine Band, Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, said that four years ago a little girl was employed in the Post-office, at $600 a year, but she had faith that she could do something better. Congress gave her an order to execute a statue of the late President LINCOLN. That statue and the artist were now before the spectators. Judge DAVIS, of the Supreme Court then, according to the programme, proceeded slowly to unvail the statue, which was covered with the national flag. As soon as this was done the assembly broke forth in applause.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, in the course of his remarks, said that previous to the passage of the act by Congress giving to Miss REAM the execution of this work, a number of persons had made statuettes and heads of LINCOLN, and she also made a bust from sittings by LINCOLN. This bore such a striking resemblance to LINCOLN that Congress ordered from her a statue of life size. After giving a brief account of the artist and her personal history, and of her visit to Rome, he said she succeeded in procuring a block of marble without a stain—a fitting emblem of the pure character and spotless life of him the statue is intended to represent. Although LINCOLN was often seen in a happy frame of mind, there were periods with him of great depression, and melancholy seemed to have marked him for her own. When burdened with thought his countenance always had a pensive expression, and this was what the artist had endeavored to preserve in marble. Perhaps the highest compliment he could pay as he gazed upon the statue was the readiness to acclaim—"This is Mr. LINCOLN"—others would judge of the execution of the artist.

Gen. BANKS commenced his remarks with the assertion that the incidents which distinguished the Presidential course of Mr. LINCOLN were greater than any which occurred since the foundation of the Government. LINCOLN had greater capacities than those attached to ordinary men. He discharged his duties with such earnestness, sincerity and success, as to enroll his name with the great civil administrators. The great cause of his success was the welfare of all men. In the very beginning of the war, at a time when party spirit ran high, LINCOLN was with difficulty prevented from making a visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN in Maryland, by which he would have periled his safety.

It was not to embarrass the General with impracticable suggestions, but to give advice in relation to personal welfare. "I want MCCLELLAN to succeed," he said, "for his success is our success." LINCOLN had no personal animosities. Those who differed from him were not necessarily estranged from him. He always counted on reconciliation. It was this quality that drew to him the hearts of all classes of the people. It was just that his figure of enduring marble should be placed in the Capitol to remind us and our successors of the virtue, character, success and devotion to the principles which he advocated and defended and died in maintaining.

Representative BROOKS, of New-York, said: It was appropriate that, in unvailing a statue like this, a Democrat should be given an opportunity to express for himself and associates their common interest both in the man and in the monument—the memorial of the man. He who acted so foremost a part as Mr. LINCOLN in that portion of our history—the most exciting and most perilous, save that of our revolutionary era—is entitled, not only to such a memorial as this, but to have it placed here under the great dome of its Capitol. We have no Parthenon, no Pantheon, no Vatican, no Pinakothek nor no Westminster Abbey, wherein to entomb our illustrious men or to erect statues to their honor. Yet the time is coming, nay, it is in part come, when this Rotunda, and the surrounding halls and grounds, will be filled with pictures, paintings, frescoes, statuary, bronzes, friezes, bas reliefs, and other monuments of the world's memorable men. But the work here that we are unvailing is the double memorial of not only a Chief Magistrate in the prime of life, foully shot down, but the memorial of a woman's handwork—a woman's plasticart. The Parthenon, the Vatican, the great museums of Paris, London, and Berlin bring over to our eyes the works of some Phidias or Praxiteles of antiquity, but they show us no marble monuments, busts or statues the finger work of the fairer sex, while here in this Rotunda we now see the equal rights of woman, if not with the ballot, with the pencil, the chisel, the artistic instruments, to perpetuate the human form divine. Fortunate the man thus sculptured! Fortunate even in the calamities of his country, for in a restored Union he lived to survive them all, fortunate in the trying hours of his death, as he is thus forever consecrated to the Republic by his martyrdom, immortalized among all mankind; fortunate, too, on being thus handed down to posterity by a woman's love of a noble art, one of the few immortal names that were not born to die.

Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said that, passing by the artists of world-wide fame, Congress employed a young girl to execute the statue. The selection of the artist was most fortunate. Sculptors, generally, patterned after ancient models, their productions resembling neither men nor gods; and, as an illustration, he referred to GREENOUGH's statue of WASHINGTON in the East Capitol grounds, it having been compared to an Englishman just from the bath. It looked no more like WASHINGTON than a prize-fighter. Art had completely triumphed over nature. He spoke of the freedom of the West, which was not trammeled by the education of the foreign schools, and claimed for the address of Mr. LINCOLN at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, greater eloquence than the oration of EDWARD EVERETT. He eulogized the Western artist for having given to the country a true representation of LINCOLN. The statue was satisfactory. Judge DAVIS, for many years the personal friend of Mr. LINCOLN, authorized him to say so. To the fascinating, dark-eyed damsel, he expressed his own and the thanks of the people of Wisconsin. To the President, Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the heads of Departments, the high official officers, military and naval heroes, the matrons and belles and beauties of the audience, he now presented the artist, Miss REAM. This lady, as the Senator uttered the concluding words, stepped upon the platform, bowed and retired, followed by the applause of the assembly.

The crowd lingered some time in the Rotunda examining the statue. A number of colored persons availed themselves of the same opportunity.

Music by the Marine Band concluded the exercises.

MR. SEWARD IN CHINA

Marked Attentions From the Chinese Officials at Pekin.

Formal Reception at the Foreign Office.

A Friendly Call From Prince Kung at the United States Legation.

Interchange of Views on Various Questions of Interest.

Autographs and Pleasant Sentiments Recorded by the Prince and Ministers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

The event of the month in this capital has been the visit of Mr. SEWARD. He left on the 20th inst., having spent a fortnight mousing among the dust and decay of this old city, turning up, among things more curious, an occasional Mandarin, and now and then a Prince—not mummies, such as are exhumed from the dust of Egypt, but quite as good representatives of those who ruled China at the time when the Pharaohs sat on the Egyptian throne. He came accompanied by a small army. Besides his nieces, and his nephew, the Consul-General, with the bride of the latter, he had, on this occasion, for escort, Admiral RODGERS, with officers, marines and military band, the entire cortége amounting to fifty-two persons. And all this in defiance of that cautious provision of the American treaty, which stipulates that the "American Minister, when he visits Pekin, shall not be accompanied by more than twenty persons." But Mr. SEWARD was not the American Minister, and if he had been the Chinese would have made no objection, for since the treaty was made they have seen larger armies at their gates and within their walls.

HIS RECEPTION AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

On Tuesday, the 8th, he was received at the Foreign Office. Prince KUNG was ill and unable to be present, but the honors were done by PAON and TUNG, Presidents of the Board of Revenue; CHUNG, Chief Secretary for the Colonies, and MAN, President of the Board of Works, (*i. e.*, Internal Improvements.) The entertainment was elegant, according to the native standard—the inevitable birds' nests, sharks' fins and sea-slugs being conspicuous, and the whole table a-simmer with chafing dishes filled with savory compounds. The *samshu* flowed freely, and the Mandarins appeared in their happiest mood—professing, as they always do on such occasions, to forget the cares of state in the pleasure they felt in entertaining their honored guest. Poetry was quoted profusely from TETAIPO, TUFU, SUTUNPHO and other Celestial sons of song, and native wit and genial humor were not wanting. But the Mandarins took care neither themselves to say anything worth recording, nor to give their distinguished visitor an opportunity to do so.

FORMAL CALL OF PRINCE KUNG.

On the 18th this visit was returned by Prince KUNG at the United States Legation. On entering he saluted Mr. SEWARD, in the Tartar style, by taking the hands and arms of the veteran statesman in his own, as though he were going to embrace him—a mode of greeting which contrasts very pleasantly with the usual mode of salutation of the provincial Chinese. Being shown to a seat, he immediately rose up and apologized to Mr. SEWARD for his failure to keep his appointment at the Foreign Office. He had been seized, he said, with a sudden illness, which unfitted him for public duty for several days. Then the following polite conversation ensued:

Mr. SEWARD—My anxieties are happily relieved by seeing that your Highness is well again.

Prince KUNG—My acquaintance with your Excellency began with our Embassy, and I have much to acknowledge in the kindness and assistance which our Ministers experienced at your hands.

Mr. SEWARD—We welcomed that mission as the harbinger of closer relations between China and the United States.

Prince KUNG—The relations of our two countries have always been amicable, and I trust they will be still more intimate in the future. As to our Ministers, their instructions were to put themselves very much under the direction of your Excellency.

Mr. SEWARD here referred to the part he had taken in bringing about the negotiation of the supplementary treaty, and the efforts he had made to secure the adoption of its principles by the leading Powers of Europe. On hearing this, the Prince made a profound bow in acknowledgement of an obligation, of the extent of which he was not, till that moment, fully aware. Then, adverting to the chief of the late embassy, "What a pity," he exclaimed, "Mr. BURLINGAME was cut off in the midst of his days by an untimely fate, leaving his work unfinished!"

Mr. SEWARD—The termination of such a life, so useful and successful, can hardly be called premature. Mr. BURLINGAME's work was so far done that his influence will survive in the improved relations of China with foreign countries.

Prince KUNG—If other nations would adopt the principles laid down by your country, it would be a great advantage to us.

Mr. LOW now invited the company to seats at the table—placing the Prince, according to Chinese etiquette, on his left, with Mr. SEWARD next to him, and CHUNGTAJEN, senior member of the Council for Foreign Affairs, on his right, with Admiral RODGERS next beyond.

The conversation was resumed by the Prince asking Mr. SEWARD "the number of his venerable years," which the latter reciprocated by inquiring the age of his Highness. The Prince replied that he was thirty-nine—according to our reckoning, thirty-eight, though he does not look so old, not yet having a trace of beard. Proceeding to inquire whether Mr. SEWARD was still in office or enjoying the "mild dignity of private life." Mr. SEWARD replied that for thirty years he had held office and studied political science in his own country, and that now, freed from the cares of State, he had come abroad in quest of fresh lessons of political wisdom. Without pursuing the subject of political wisdom, the Prince desired to hear something of Mr. SEWARD's experiences during the American rebellion, and particularly of those honorable wounds, the marks of which he still bears. After briefly satisfying his curiosity, Mr. SEWARD assumed the rôle of interrogator.

"Is it," he asked, "the intention of your Government to establish permanent missions in foreign countries?"

Prince KUNG—By all means. And we anticipate great advantage from them.

Mr. SEWARD—The Japanese have lately sent a Minister to China. Has he arrived in Pekin?

Prince KUNG—He has not.

Mr. SEWARD—Is the Annamite Empire (Cochin China) still tributary to China?

Prince KUNG (with a deep sigh, which expressed his sentiments in regard to the French occupation of part of it)—It still continues to send tribute.

Mr. SEWARD—And Siam?

Prince KUNG—The Siamese send tribute once in five years.

Mr. SEWARD—Of what grade are the tribute-bearers from Corea?

Prince KUNG—That is not easy to determine, as their gradations of rank are totally different from ours.

Mr. SEWARD—Is the tribute derived from these foreign nations a mere matter of State ceremony or is it a source of revenue to China?

Prince KUNG—We always act on the maxim that "the envoys of dependent States should carry away more than they bring;" that "they should come thin and go thick." They always receive greater presents than they offer.

Apropos to this remark of the Prince, it is an interesting fact that the Lewchewons, who are dependent on Japan, and the Ghoorkhaf, who are subject to Great Britain, both continue to regard themselves as tributary to China, and that they do so is no doubt mainly owing to the commercial advantages which they derive from intercourse with this great Empire. And no one of its foreign dependencies, excepting the Mohammedan States of the north-west, has shown the least disposition to revolt.

The Prince producing his watch to compare time, the conversatiion turned on the subject of a standard chronometer and astronomical instruments. Admiral RODGERS inquired whether the ancient observatory is no longer serviceable. The Prince replied that observations continue to be made there, but admitted that the instruments are somewhat out of date. They have only a celestial sphere, nine feet in diameter, armillary spheres, quadrants, sextants, &c., all made of the finest bronze, under the supervision of eminent Jesuits, two hundred years ago. But they have nothing that can be called a telescope, and not a man in their Board of Astronomy who possesses science enough to do anything more than follow the tables prepared by those famous missionaries. The old superstitions still reign with undisputed sway in that high place of science. The calendar is issued thence, with the days duly discriminated as lucky or unlucky, and when an eclipse occurs, which does not always take place just at the time the Imperial astronomers predict, these *savants* may be seen in full costume, making their prostrations toward the obscured luminary, while gongs are beaten and fire-crackers discharged to drive away the evil influence. "It is of great importance," Mr. SEWARD remarked, "that you should introduce more perfect astronomy, and transplant to China the other sciences which are cultivated in the West. In this view, I am sorry to learn that your projected humanity has met with so much opposition, but I hope you will still be able to revive it."

The Prince replied that they were endeavoring to build up that institution, and felt confident of success.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE CHINESE OFFICIALS.

Mr. SEWARD asking the Prince and the Ministers of the Foreign Board to favor his niece, Miss RISLEY, with their autographs, the Prince took up the book and wrote in Chinese:

"Having enjoyed great wealth and honors, may you also attain to great longevity!" (signed in Manchu characters,) "KUNG CHIN WANG."

The old Minister, CHANGLUN, (now seventy-eight years of age,) President of the Board of Control for the Colonies, inscribed a wish for "Universal peace," signing his name in both Chinese and Manchu.

TUNGTAJEN, President of the Board of Revenue, eminent as a scholar, and somewhat known as a poet, wrote a couplet in antique ornamental characters:

"May fair winds and quiet waves,
Tranquil seas and placid rivers,
Speed you on your voyage."

SHENTAJEN, late Governor of Shonse, and now a member of the Grand Council of State, next took up the pencil and wrote:

"May the clouds give you lucky omens.
The stars assure you of happiness and long life,
The flowers promise wealth and honors,
And the bamboo (mail-bag) bring you nothing but tidings of peace."

Repeating these wishes, the Prince and his Ministers shook the hands of their foreign friends, and bade them farewell.

OTHER ATTENTIONS TO MR. SEWARD.

The next morning the Prince sent to Mr. SEWARD a quantity of enameled vases, fine bronzes and rich silks, amounting in value to several hundred dollars, on the principle, perhaps, of "come thin and go thick," which he had before enunciated.

On the whole, Americans have reason to be satisfied with the attention shown to our distinguished countryman. No foreigner is, as yet, allowed access to the Imperial Court, and, under the circumstances, Prince KUNG received him with all the marks of respect which he has power to bestow. Mr. SEWARD has, I believe, gone away well pleased with his visit to Pekin; but whether he has made any additions to his stock of "political wisdom" I am unable to say. Q.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO OF THE STEAM-SHIP AMERICA.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *America*, late news from China and Japan is at hand. Among the passengers on the *America* was his Excellency ITO FUGAI HIKFUSMI, Assistant Minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan, and accredited as Commissioner to the Government of the United States, with a suite of Secretaries, physicians, aids, &c., in all twenty-two persons, bound for Washington City. They were to remain in San Francisco two weeks. HEW SING ME, a renowned Chinese missionary, was also among the *America's* passengers. Mr. ME is a man of considerable ability, and possesses an excellent English Education. He resided in New-York for several years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the customs and manners of the Americans in the Eastern States. He will become associated with the Chinese Institute, at present conducted by Rev. Mr. GIBSON.

China.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The following proclamation upon the subject of the Tien-tsin massacre has been communicated to the Foreign Legation at Pekin, with an assurance that it shall be published in all parts of the Chinese Empire:

PROCLAMATION.

With reference to the outbreak at Tien-tsin: The people of Tien-tsin, too lightly giving ear to idle stories, suspicions came to be entertained by them which begot ill-blood; then on a sudden [breaking out,] they had the audacity to murder a large number of foreigners. Chapels were fired and destroyed, and the opportunity was seized to rob and to plunder. These were undoubtedly wicked acts; committed in contempt of law.

It having been ascertained by TSENG, Governor-General of Chihi, that the tales about the digging out of eyes and the cutting out of hearts were utterly false, and rested on no foundation whatever, he made search for the murderers concerned in the outrage, and seized, some earlier, some later, about fifty persons really implicated. (2)

Of these, FENG, the cripple, and others, twenty in number, who had taken life, have been sentenced to summary decapitation. WANG WU (nicknamed) the Little Awl, and others, twenty-five in all, who had availed themselves of the confusion occasioned by the outbreak to take property, have been condemned to different degrees of severity to punishment. The Prefect and Magistrate of Tien-tsin, who mismanaged this affair, have been exiled to Hei Lung Chiang, (the banks of the Amoor,) there to atone of their fault by service. (3) This for example's sake. The arrangements for the compensation (4) and indemnity (of the families bereaved) have been under consideration, and will presently be completed. (5)

It will behoove the gentry, the military and the people of every province, to take warning by this, that so they may be prevented following the like course. And, whereas, it is too possible that the doubts of the multitude not being yet dissipated, further animosity may be the consequence, this notification is issued, and the gentry, military and people of every district, are expected to understand that ever since the (ratified) treaties were exchanged, trade and missionary preaching have been among the stipulations; that the object of missionary teaching is to persuade men to virtue, and that trade advantages in common both native and foreigner. The State regards all, (both native and foreigner) alike, with the same philanthropic feeling. It draws no distinctions. The men from afar within its boundaries, yet more is it a foremost duty to protect.

It is the obligation of the authorities, (*Kuan*,) in observance of the treaties, whenever a case presents itself, to examine into it and dispose of it with impartiality. It is the obligation of the people (*min*) to pursue their calling in peace; and they are bound, if there be matter of contention between them and the foreigner, to submit it to the local authorities, and to await the equitable action of these, taken in concert with the foreigner's official. They are not free, on this pretext or that, to assemble and to do violence. If, respecting not the declared will of the Emperor, they set at naught the laws, they will assuredly be punished with extreme severity. [The fate of] the officials and people of Tien-tsin is to be their "mirror of the Yin," (6) (their constant remembrancer.)

Let every one tremble and obey!
Let none resist!

EXPLANATIONS FOR FRANCE.

From the China *Overland Trade Report* we glean the following: The event of the fortnight has been the start made by CHUNG HOW en route for Paris as Special Ambassador to explain the Tien-tsin massacre, and the share which he had in that event. He arrived in Hong Kong on the 19th and took up his abode, together with his suite and his foreign assistants, at the Hong Kong Hotel. He is to proceed to Europe by the next French mail steamer, and is at present on a visit to Canton, where he is to receive Tls. 100,000 from the local authorities in aid of the expenses of the mission, a like sum having been levied in Shanghai.

OUTRAGE ON CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

The Shanghai *News Letter* of Nov. 17, says: News comes of another outrage on Catholic converts at the village of Ta-sants-wang, in Ning Ching Hien, between Tien-tsin and Pekin. A chapel and the houses of several of the converts were destroyed, and everything in them stolen. Several of the converts were killed. Rumor says the murderers were bambooed, and the matter hushed up as much as possible. The occasion of this deed was said to be this: When the intelligence reached there that 500 taels was to be given to the family of each of the persons to be executed at Tien-tsin, in addition to the glory and exalted position which they would attain in the spirit world, the idea of securing a like sum was conceived by some of the villagers, and a company soon planned an attack, in hope of finding a foreigner at the chapel. Finding none, they avenged themselves as above described. For the accuracy of this version, we cannot vouch, but it is believed by many of the Chinese. The attack appears to have been made about 11 P. M.

THE MURDER OF MA.

The Nankin officials have at last succeeded in accounting for the murder of the Viceroy MA. The murderer himself has persistently refused to confess, despite the horrible torture. He has been made to kneel on hot chains, squeezed between boards till he was nearly shapeless, and otherwise racked so far as it was possible without killing him outright. So his judges fell back on his family, and subjected his mother-in-law to similar inflictions. She gave in, and told the following tale: The prisoner belongs to a band of pirates in the Chekeang province, and kept a small pawnshop to facilitate the disposal of stolen property. When MA was Governor of Chekang, his comrades killed a mandarin. The prisoners gave up their names to MA, under promise that their lives should be spared. The latter, however, put them to death directly he had them in his power. The prisoner, who was alone let off, thought it his duty to revenge them, and assassinated MA, accordingly. Whether or not this tale is true, or is invented under the pressure of necessity to account for the matter in some way, we have no means of judging. At any rate the absence of explanation was beginning to be awkward, as TSENG KWO FAN's assumption of office was delayed, pending the result of the inquiry. Now, the matter is, we believe, considered to be settled; the murderer will be executed, and TSENG will come to Nankin.

EXPORT OF TEA.

The export of tea from Hankow, up to the end of November showed a deficit of 1,387,410 pounds, but there seems every likelihood that this will be more than made up before the end of the season. The greater portion of arrivals during the fortnight have found buyers, at prices showing an advance of two to five mace per pecul on previous quotations.

Japan.

A correspondent at Yokohama, under date of Dec. 23, sends the following: "A deplorable accident happened a few days ago, by which Commander BROOKS, Pay-master POWLES, and a sailor of Her British Majesty's ship *Ringdove* lost their lives. The Commander and his friend set out in one of the vessel's boats to cross the bay on a shooting expedition. A sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, and of the five who were in it, two seamen only managed to hold on until they were picked up. The bodies of the Commander and the Pay-master have been recovered, the former being so much eaten by the fishes as only to be recognizable by a ring which he wore at the time of the accident. The two friends were buried in the same grave, and were followed by the crews of all the men-of-war in port."

THE RICE CROPS.

The rice crops in the southern districts have suffered much by the impetuous weather which we have lately experienced. Earthquakes have been few, which is the more remarkable owing to the season.

A SMALL INSURRECTION.

The Japan *Gazette*, Dec. 13, furnishes the following: The Castle town of the Ti-ka-mon-no Kami family is Hikone, in the province of Omi. There has lately been another instance of the Ikki, or popular tumult, to one of which we called attention not long ago. The peasants of about 250 villages in the Hikone territory, on the 20th day of the ninth month made a disturbance, advanced against the front gate of the castle and fired three shots against it. The cause of this was that the Finance official, SAWADA SOHICHI, originally a merchant named KOMEYA SOHICHI, (evidently a grain-dealer,) was a great financier, and foreseeing the course of events, had, on the previous month, bought up nearly all the rice in the clan and at Osaka; that a great storm on the 18th had raised the price of rice enormously, and that he had made a profit of 70,000 rios by selling his stores. It is further stated that the populace had been excited by a story of his using supernatural means to bring about this storm, and that this, added to his bad reputation with the people, had caused the disturbance; that they had demolished his town residence, country-house and residence of his relations, and had destroyed all his furniture; that SOHICHI fled to the castle, and in pursuing him they had fired at the gate. A number of two-sworded retainers appear to have taken part in the tumult, which at one time threatened to be serious, but by the use of military force it was at length put down. The affair was over in forty-eight hours.

Napoleon in Exile—A Highly Favored and Merry Prisoner.

The Emperor NAPOLEON seems to be enjoying himself very fairly at Wilhelmshoehe. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Cassel recently, says:

"Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Emperor daily takes recreation. Hitherto the only forms in which he could do so were riding and walking. The frost, however, has added one, and the kindness of his captors another means of recreation. The Emperor went out to skate twice during the past week; and I can assure you, from personal observation, that his skill and agility in this hazardous exercise are admirable. He, indeed, is a far better skater than any of his companions at the Castle. About noon on Christmas Day Queen AUGUSTA forwarded to NAPOLEON a number of handsome sleighs for his own especial use. He has been much pleased by this kindly act of courtesy, and has sent to the Queen of Prussia acknowledgments of his gratitude. From the great cordiality with which he was at first received, I had supposed that Marshal BAZAINE would have been a constant visitor at the Castle. Whatever the cause—whether, as some say, the Marshal is supposed to have nourished aspirations of which the Emperor could scarcely approve, or that the Marshal is afraid too great an intimacy with the Emperor might give some color to the accusations of his enemies—whatever the cause, I say, the visits of BAZAINE to NAPOLEON are now few and far between. Perhaps the real origin of this circumstance may be the homely and simple fact that the Marshal's domestic cares are now somewhat increased, his wife having very recently presented him with a son. Dr. CONNEAU has just arrived once more at the Castle. I need not tell you that some members, at least, of the Imperial retinue—as to the sentiments of NAPOLEON himself I cannot speak—give but little credit to the Republican Government for the gigantic struggles France is at present making. They assert that the credit of this is to be given not to GAMBETTA but to PALIKAO: that the Imperial Minister for War had made the preliminary and really vital arrangements for calling into existence the present troops of France; and that they would have been in the field sooner, not later, had M. GAMBETTA and the Republican Government never had a hand in the matter. The Imperialist adherents likewise claim for the late Minister of Commerce, M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, the merit of having provisioned Paris in such a manner that she has been able to give so prolonged a resistance. The Emperor's late pamphlet—published under the name of the Marquis DE GRICOURT—has had a great success. The attacks on NAPOLEON in the *Indépendence Belge* have ceased to annoy. As to the protests of the French officers, published in that journal, the moving spirit of this Anti-Napoleonic movement is said to be a man who held an important position in the Imperial army, and who owes to the generosity of the Emperor his frequent extrication from monetary embarrassment. He, however, is not the first—nor will he be the last—to strike in adversity the man to whom in prosperity he was fawningly obedient."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Philadelphia lost $2,002,043 by fires last year.

"Day after to-morrow evening" is the time announced, by the Boston *Post* for some readings in that city.

The Michigan Legislature is asked to establish a State road from Bad Ax to Pine Stump Corners.

A Richmond woman asks for a divorce, saying that she has not seen her husband since he murdered her father.

It was cold in Ottawa, Canada, on Sunday night. One of the papers says that water left in kettles on the stove, with a good fire, froze solid.

A four-year old boy in Westport, Conn., cries for his pipe and tobacco, and gets them and smokes with evident enjoyment.

The furniture of the Mayor's office in Crawfordsville, Ind., has just been sold to satisfy an execution in favor of Gen. LEW WALLACE.

Prince ARTHUR sends to Montreal for his photographs, those taken there, the telegram says, being much admired in the Old Country.

Mrs. SARAH H. VANDERWARKER, of Titusville, Penn., has been confined to her bed by a disease of the spine since January, 1846—thirty-eight years.

Hon. JASPER E. BRADY, a native of New-Jersey, and formerly a member of Congress from Brandywine, died in Washington on Tuesday, at the age of seventy-five years.

The local Government intend, it is said, to start a paper at Halifax, as the action taken by their organs on the fishery and annexation questions does not please them.

At a late meeting of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, specimens of the flesh of the teal duck, thickly studded with entozoa—microscopic parasites—were presented, through the President, from Dr. THORN, of San Jose, Cal.

An Ohio man, whose pet bear last week hugged his little boy to death, refused to kill the beast, but finally, after much urging, did consent to put him up to be shot for at the price of $100.

A New-Haven paper says that in the nomination of Hon. JOHN KENDRICK for Congress, the young would-be leaders of the Democrats of the Second District of Connecticut met their Sedan.

The dry goods clerks of Boston are indignant because some of their employers have invited a clergyman to deliver a lecture on "Fast Young Men" for their especial benefit. They publicly protest that they as a class do not need any such lecturing.

Congressman PLATT, of Virginia, has protested to Commissioner PLEASONTON against tobacco export-stamps, urging that no possible benefit can accrue to any one from their use unless it be New-York and Brooklyn manufacturers, who would gain almost entire control of the market.

Prof. DAVIDSON, of the Coast Survey, says that Mount Rainier, a peak of the Cascade Range, in Washington Territory, is definitely ascertained to have an elevation of 14,444 feet. California is now trying to discover a peak within its borders higher than this, and thinks it has it in Mount Whitney.

JAMES F. STEWART, late Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, in San Francisco, who ran away owing $18,000 to depositors, has been arrested and taken back. He says bad management had involved him in debt, from which he could not hope to extricate himself.

A telegram from Hanover, N. H., says that by mistake, the Mount Washington report for Monday gave the velocity of the wind at fifty miles per hour. It should have been ninety miles, and the combination of such a wind with a temperature of 40° below zero, is unknown even in meteorological records, even within the Arctic Circle.

About twenty couples in New-Orleans have been greatly shocked upon learning that a clerk in Judge SHELLEY's office forged the name of the Judge to their marriage licenses, and appropriated to his own use the money they paid therefor. They do not quite know whether they are legally married or not, but some of the ministers who performed the ceremonies have been made aware of the trouble, and express a willingness to bunch the business if called on.

The subject of mixed clinics is again agitating the people of Philadelphia, and for the purpose of clearing the Woman's Medical College from unjust accusations, it has been authoritatively stated that the women at that institution are pursuing their investigations at clinics given especially for them, from which men are excluded. And further, that, by a resolution of the college faculty no woman is allowed to attend any other clinic except under prearranged conditions and by special permission.

An inquiring widow, who appealed to her departed husband to advise her whether she had better make a purchase she was contemplating, (or, at least, is said to have appealed,) has been answered, the "communication" being published in the *Banner of Light*, and being in effect as follows: "My answer is, Do just as you please, because I know you will any way. I don't forget people's dispositions, even if I have been through death. So, NANCY, do just as you please. If you want to buy, buy; and if you get into trouble by it, get out of it. You are smart enough."

Col. WM. M. GROSVENER, who has been on the editorial staff of the Missouri *Democrat* for four years, retired from that paper on Monday.

Gov. HAIGHT, of California, has written a letter in which he says that he will not decline should the Democratic State Convention see fit to renominate him, assigning among the reasons that should he decline, his refusal would be looked upon as a surrender to the corporations who are earnestly working for his defeat, and through that for the defeat of a principle on the success of which he believes depends the security of private rights, and property in the State.

A man has recently reached San Francisco with a collection of South American curiosities, the most noteworthy of which is said to be the mummy figure of a child, about two feet in length. The bones, with the exception of those of the head and feet, are entirely removed, leaving nothing but the skin, which has the appearance of parchment. The collection also embraces an assortment of preserved lizards, snakes and other reptiles; also the body of a little animal having eight legs. Then there are huge ear-rings formed by stringing the beautiful green wings of beetles, strings of peculiar beads, ornaments composed of the leg bones of tiny birds strung together, &c.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON has published, in the Boston papers, an appeal in behalf of a Fair in aid of the suffering French people, whose distress, destitution, bereavement, and helplessness, he says, resulting from the terrible conflict still going on, it is difficult for the imagination to conceive. The Fair, he explains, will, of course, be held with no purpose to take sides as to contending parties, or to indicate where the heavy responsibility lies, but simply in accordance with the dictates of a common humanity, and in remembrance of how immensely our nation was indebted for its independence, and consequent existence as a republic, to the French people in the days of our Revolutionary struggle.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, in a lecture in Detroit on Wednesday evening, said that WALT. WHITMAN gave great promise in his first efforts, but had not fulfilled it. FORCYTHE WILSON, he said, the young American poet who died not long since, had written two poems which were among the finest in American literature—"The Old Sergeant" and "In State"—but no others of merit. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was so much struck with them that he wrote every where inquiring for their author; learning that he lived in Louisville, he inquired there and also at Chattanooga, and at last was informed that he lived next door to himself, in Cambridge, Mass. No one in Cambridge knew anything of him until that time.

SAN DOMINGO.

Extracts from Recent Diplomatic Correspondence—Haytian and British Intrigues Against Baez—The Allusion in the Message to the "Acquisition of the Island of San Domingo"—Premature Interference of the Haytian Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The following dispatches are extracted from the correspondence not long ago sent to the Senate by the President, and allusion to which was made at the time in a brief telegraphic dispatch:

MR. BASSETT TO MR. FISH.

[No. 40.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI,
Feb. 17, 1870. (Received March 2, 1870.)

Referring to my No. 26 and your No. 32, I have the honor to state that I transmitted to the Haytian Government notification (see inclosure A) that the United States asked, and expected to observe, a strict neutrality in reference to the internal affairs of San Domingo. The Secretary of State returned answer, (see inclosure B,) informing me that he had brought my dispatch to the thoughtful attention of this Government. Meantime, to further the spirit of your instructions, I had put myself in communication with respectable sources of information, and found reasonable ground for supposition that intrigues might be on foot by which persons in authority under the Haytian Government were planning, clandestinely, schemes for interference in San Domingo affairs. I communicated these reports to Commander OWEN, of the *Seminole*, and by the earliest opportunity forwarded a private dispatch, addressed to any United States naval commander at or near Samana Bay. (See inclosure C.) These reports, though coming from seemingly trustworthy sources, I did not regard as sufficiently reliable to make them the basis for a recommendation of severe or extreme measures. Nevertheless the Haytian Government, in its reply to my dispatch, had not pledged itself to any course of action. I therefore addressed to the Secretary of State another dispatch (see inclosure D) referring to some of the reports which had come to me, reminding him that these reports, in the absence of any declaration of a neutral policy on the part of his Government, might lead to serious embarrassments, and suggesting that such a declaration, under all the circumstances, might be desirable. Admiral C. H. POOR, commanding our North Atlantic Squadron, having arrived here on the morning of the 9th inst., on the *Severn*, in company with the monitor *Dictator*, I conferred with him on the subject, and arranged for a formal call on the Haytian Government the same day. The Admiral availed himself of this visit to communicate, quite pointedly, to the President and his advisers the tenor of his instructions. He also left with me a memorandum (see inclosure E) of those instructions, which I passed to the Secretary of State. Within three days the Secretary returned answer, (see inclosure F,) informing me that this Government had pledged itself to a strict neutrality as to the internal affairs of San Domingo; that it had issued instructions to this effect to its agents at home and abroad, and that it would use its power and influence to prevent any attempt at interference with the domestic peace of the Dominican Republic, from being carried on through its territory or concocted within its jurisdiction. This seems to me to place the Haytian Government in an acceptable attitude on the subject. But I shall continue to exercise a watchful care, to the end that I may be able to take cognizance of attempts from any source at clandestine interference with the affairs of San Domingo during the pendency of negotiations between our Government and that Republic.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

MR. BASSETT TO MR. RAMEAU.

[A] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that certain negotiations are pending between the United States and President BAEZ, of the Dominican Republic; and that I am instructed by my Government to state to the Government of Hayti that the United States will look with decided disfavor upon any attempt, by whomsoever made, to interfere with the domestic peace and internal affairs of the neighboring Republic of Dominica during the pendency of these negotiations. I respectfully request you, Mr. Minister, to call the attention of your Government, without delay, to this instruction of my Government; and I express the hope that the Government and people of Hayti will be encouraged to preserve the strictest neutrality in respect to the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic, and that they will use their good influence to prevent the occurrence of any circumstance, growing out of the revolutionary state of this island, by which the interests of the United States might be interfered with, and the good friendship so happily subsisting between Hayti and the United States might be in the least disturbed.

I have the honor to salute you, Mr. Minister, with the most distinguished consideration.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

Hon. T. RAMEAU, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

MR. RAMEAU TO MR. BASSETT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
[B] PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 21, 1870.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 18th inst., by which you inform me that certain negotiations are now pending between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Dominica; and in which, by virtue of instructions which you have received, you invite my Government to see that the strictest neutrality be observed by the Republic of Hayti, in reference to the internal affairs of the said Dominican Republic, during the pendency of these negotiations. The contents of your letter have received my promptest attention, and I have submitted it to the consideration of the Provisional Government, which has carefully noted the communication that you have addressed to it through me. Deign to accept, Sir, the assurance of my very high consideration.

T. RAMEAU,
Secretary of State for Finances, and charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. EBENEZER D. BASSETT, Minister Resident of the United States of America, Port-au-Prince.

MR. BASSETT TO THE COMMANDER OF ANY UNITED STATES SHIP-OF-WAR AT OR NEAR SAMANA.

[C] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 29, 1870.

Under instructions from the Government at Washington, I have warned the existing Government of Hayti not to interfere, in any manner, in the internal affairs of the neighboring Republic of San Domingo. Nevertheless, it is reported to me from sources entitled to respect, that representatives of this Government are seeking opportunities to give support clandestinely to the revolutionary commander CABRAL. A Jamaica schooner, the *Dolphin*, has cleared from Kingston for some Haytian port. It is supposed, however, that she is destined for some point in San Domingo; that she has arms or other supplies on board to be used againts the Government of President BAEZ; and that in case of need she is to put into this or some other port of Hayti, making arrangements to transport overland the supplies to Gen. CABRAL. The arrangements for this and other similar expeditions are supposed to be aided and abetted, if not concocted, by one M. LARAQUE, at present the acting Haytian Consul at Kingston. The *Clare Helene*, which, with English papers and under the English flag, has been in the service of the Anti-Salnave revolutionists of Hayti, for months, and is still in this service under the English flag, with the full knowledge of the English Chargé d'Affaires here, is reported to me as having just come from a mission of succor to CABRAL. It is further reported that, under the pretense of going to Cape Haytian, other ships in the Haytian service are passing to ports in the Dominican Republic on the northern coast, with the view of communicating with and aiding CABRAL, and that the war-ship *La Terreur* is now on such a mission. I am assured, too, that these operations are taking place with the connivance of the English Chargé d'Affaires and his Vice-Consuls in this island. These reports come to me in such a way that I judge it quite worth while to report them to you. Commander E. K. OWEN, of the United States steamer *Seminole*, who has been in this harbor since the 27th of last month, is expected to put to sea to-morrow or Monday, on account of sickness aboard. He may go to Key West and report there the urgent need of stationing a war ship of our Government here in place of the *Seminole*. Meanwhile, it will be gratifying to me and to all Americans here if you can call, even if but for a day or two, in this harbor, especially as great bitterness is manifested here by the successful Haytian revolutionists against the United States Government and its citizens here. This letter is not intended as a public dispatch, but as a personal communication to put you in possession of facts which may be of service in carrying out the instructions of our Government.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

MR. BASSETT TO MR. RAMEAU.

[D] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 9, 1870.

SIR: I thank you for your response of the 21st of last month to my dispatch of an earlier date, inviting your Government to observe a strict neutrality in the internal affairs of San Domingo, and I shall take pleasure in communicating to the Government of the United States the friendly spirit of which you have received notification of its wishes and expectations in this particular. But it would, nevertheless, have been more satisfactory and agreeable to my Government and myself if you, in speaking for your Government, had felt authorized to give assurance of the neutrality asked and expected by the United States. Since the receipt of your dispatch there have come to us, from sources entitled to respectful consideration, reports which, should they prove reasonably correct, in the absence of any assurance of neutrality on the part of your Government, may give rise to serious embarrassments. I will not dwell on these reports, I will only mention that your Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, is known to be cognizant of certain schemes for interfering in the affairs of San Domingo; and that he and your Consul at Curacoa are charged with giving, or standing ready to give, the cover and protection of their official position and influence to schemes of this character. It has also come to our knowledge that certain other parties have proposed to carry on an interference in the domestic peace of San Domingo, under cover of the Haytian flag. In the absence of any declaration of a neutral policy on the part of your Government as to the internal affairs of San Domingo, the United States, much against their wishes, may have cause for displeasure, when on well-grounded authority we receive reports which lead us to fear that the Haytian Government may be compromised by its citizens and representatives, who have, as far as now known to us, received no notification from their Government to observe the neutrality which my Government, in cordial friendship, much desires and fully expects you to observe.

I have the honor to salute you, Mr. Minister, with the most distinguished consideration.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

Hon. T. RAMEAU, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

REAR-ADMIRAL POOR TO PRESIDENT SAGET.

[E] NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET,
UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SEVERN, (2d rate,)
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 10, 1870.

SIR: The undersigned avails himself of the arrival at this port of the *Severn*, flag-ship of the United States North Atlantic Fleet, accompanied by the monitor *Dictator*, to inform his Excellency that negotiations are now pending between the United States Government at Washington and the Government of San Domingo; that during the existence of such negotiations the United States Government is determined, with all its power, to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytians or any other Power with the Dominican Government. Any interference or attack, therefore, by vessels under the Haytian or any other flag, upon the Dominicans, during the pendence of said negotiations, will be considered an act of hostility to the flag of the United States, and will provoke hostility in return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding U. S. N. A. Fleet.

His Excellency, NISSAGE SAGET, Provisional President Republic of Hayti.

MR. RAMEAU TO MR. BASSETT.

[F] PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 12, 1870.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst., which I have had the honor to receive, has been the object of special attention on the part of my Government. As soon as the Provisional Government received your communication of the 10th ult., informing it of the negotiations pending between the United States and the Government of President BAEZ, it resolved to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic; and instructed, in a formal manner, its agents at home as well as abroad to act in conformity with this resolution. We have not failed to give similar instructions to our Consuls at Kingston and Curacoa. Therefore I think I have reasons to contest, not the source of your information, which I learn from you is respectable, but the correctness of that information, and feel myself happy in assuring you that we have done all that is possible to prevent the occurrence of any act that may be contrary to our disposition in this circumstance. My Government has no knowledge of any project which you tell me has been formed with the design of interfering in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic, under cover of the Haytian flag. It is fully decided to prevent any attempt of this kind from being carried on through its territory, or concocted within the limits of its jurisdiction, but against any attempt of the sort, which may be made elsewhere, the parties interested have full power to use such measures in the premises as are sanctioned by international law.

Hoping that you will appreciate the foregoing declaration which I have been charged to make you, I beg you, Sir, to accept the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. RAMEAU,
Secretary of State for Finances and Commerce, charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. EBENEZER D. BASSETT, Minister Resident of the United States of America, Port-au-Prince.

MR. PRESTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1870.

I have the honor to call your serious attention to the following passage in the message of his Excellency the President of the United States, addressed to Congress on the 5th inst.:

"My suggestion is that by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island," &c.

This passage in the Message of the President of the United States, asking Congress for authority to make a treaty to annex the Island of San Domingo, (the name formerly given to Hayti by Europeans, and still commonly used in the United States,) has caused me deep and painful surprise, which it will be very easy for you to appreciate. My quality as Minister of Hayti, accredited near your Government, imposes upon me the obligation to address you, in order to receive explanations touching the meaning of this phrase, which seems to me to be a formal menace to the independence of Hayti, with regard to which the Haytians are susceptible in a very high degree. The idea of destroying the autonomy of my country can only be based upon a serious error. And this is the more to be regretted as it comes from the great Republic of the United States of the North, which we considered as our ally, and as one that would, in case of necessity, protect us against the aggressions of European Powers. I shall be very happy to be able to transmit to my Government, with the Message of the President of the United States, such communications as you may be pleased to address me on this subject, which I hope will be sufficiently satisfactory to calm its legitimate anxieties, and will aid in preventing unfortunate complications to my country in future.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary of State, with very high consideration, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN PRESTON.

MR. FISH TO MR. STEPHEN PRESTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1870.

I have had the honor to receive your note of the 8th inst., referring to a passage relative to the Island of San Domingo, contained in the Message of the President of the United States to Congress at the opening of the present session, and requesting explanations on the subject. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the Message of the President to Congress has never been regarded as a proper subject of discussion with a representative of a foreign Power, and there is no reason perceived for a deviation from the rule in this instance. A Message of the President is a communication between two distinct branches of this Government, and as such is strictly and exclusively a domestic document, to which, it is conceived, no foreign Power can take just exception. If recommendations contained in such a Message should be adopted by Congress and should become a law, a foreign Power which may suppose that its rights or interests would be affected thereby, may then properly object through its representative here to the measure proposed. No such contingency having yet occurred, your interference in the matter must be regarded as at least premature.

HAMILTON FISH.

A Mormon Conference in Manchester, England—"Saints" from Utah Present.

From the Manchester (England) Guardian, Jan. 3.

The Latter-day Saints forming the Manchester mission held a half-yearly Conference on Sunday, in the Temperance Hall, Grosvenor-street. Three meetings were held, at which several "saints" from Utah "gave counsel and exhortation." The congregations, which consisted of the Mormons of Manchester and the surrounding districts, were small; and the lukewarmness of the brethren in Lancashire was freely commented upon by the "priests" or "apostles" from the Salt Lake, one of whom assured the congregation that, although it did not rain pitchforks or mill-stones in Utah, it did snow and freeze as it could not do in this country; still, no amount of snow or frost could prevent the "saints" going even a hundred miles to attend conference. "Brother JOHN JACQUES" related some of the lessons he had learned during a stay of several years in Salt Lake Valley. He found that the "apostles" and the "members of the holy priesthood" were liable to follies and frailties even in Utah; but they were no worse than the apostles and priests, and prophets of old, and in comparison with the human family outside the valley, they were immeasurably better. While he admitted that the "saints" were not without faults, which he had ascertained from experience, he was not going to tell what their faults were, but would leave the "saints" in England to go and find them out for themselves. Brother POWELL stated that he had been commissioned to come to Europe to teach the principles of the everlasting Gospel which had been revealed to the Latter-day Saints, but he found that but few people were willing to hear about things pertaining to the way of salvation, and it therefore remained for him to counsel the "saints" who had "entered on the only way of salvation" to put by their pennies, and sixpences, and shillings, and to get ready to emigrate to the place appointed by God for the gathering together of his saints in these latter days. He urged the dark clouds hanging over Europe and the threatening aspect of political affairs in this country, as strong reason why the "saints" should be energetic in their arrangements to get away from the punishments that were coming upon this country, and upon all peoples who would not accept the teachings and counsels of God's prophets, apostles and priests, as now restored to the world under the presidency of BRIGHAM YOUNG. One of the missionaries from Utah stated that although the adversaries of the "saints" were still plotting againt them, as they had done ever since they commenced to build up the kingdom of Christ upon earth, the "saints" were not afraid of being overcome or driven out of Utah; all they feared was that some of their brethren might not be faithful to their religion, and might fall away. The attacks made upon the "saints" in Salt Lake had assisted them in gaining material prosperity, for when a large army entered the Territory years ago, backed by the whole power of the United States, the threatened danger passed away, and the good things brought by the soldiers fell into the hands of the "saints" for little or nothing; bacon was bought at ½d. and ½d. per pound, and the suffering "saints" who had had teams were enabled to get good ones. They "struck a good streak," and ever since they had prospered. The strong point of the conference seemed to be the singing—a organized and apparently well-trained choir attended, and every "saint" appeared to make a point of taking a leading part in the musical services. One of the hymns sung was a singular composition. In one verse the doctrine was set forth that "in heaven our parents cannot be single," and the "saints" proceeded to declare that they were ready and waiting to join their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters there when they could obtain their "consent and approbation."

Bold Burglary in Philadelphia—Attempted Murder in a Private Dwelling.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 25.

Yesterday morning an attempt was made by a couple of villains to rob the premises of Mr. JAMES BATEMAN, No. 206 North Thirty-fifth-street, above Race, West Philadelphia, and the circumstances connected with the affair exceed anything of the kind for atrocious boldness and daring which has occurred in Philadelphia for some time.

Mr. BATEMAN is a member of the firm of JUSTICE, BATEMAN & Co., wood merchants, and on the evening preceding the occurrence he retired to his chamber at the usual hour. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by hearing a rumbling noise, and feeling satisfied that there were some intruders in the house he arose, and (very imprudently) went in search of his visitors entirely unarmed. He soon discovered two men in the library, one of whom brandished a knife of formidable dimensions. The scoundrels finding that they were discovered, and their means of exit apparently cut off, were not long in making an attack on Mr. BATEMAN, and as he was without any means of defense, having on nothing but his night apparel, and being naturally excited and nervous by the unlooked-for event, it was no very difficult task to vanquish him. He was badly cut in the head by the knife, the blood flowing freely. The scoundrel who inflicted the blow let the weapon fall from his hand, and, making his way into the yard, escaped by a back gate, as did also his comrade. Mr. BATEMAN, weak from the loss of blood and overcome by excitement, followed them into the yard with neither light nor weapon, but the thermometer at the time being down to about 7° above zero, the intense cold and other circumstances compelled him to return. A general alarm was at once given throughout the household, but of course the would-be murderers had got off far enough. On searching the house it was found that the only booty they had obtained was a number of silver spoons and a few napkin rings.

The Missing Daughter of the Murderer Rulloff—An Improbable Story.

From the Binghamton Republican, Jan. 24.

A person living in this city, who has relatives at Brookville, Penn., near Clarion, is acquainted with the lady supposed to be EDWARD H. RULLOFF's daughter. The young lady is claimed as a daughter of RULLOFFSON, the brother of RULLOFF, and she believes that the notorious murderer is her uncle. She is now about twenty-five years of age, is married to a man named Stratton, who keeps a hotel at Parker's Landing, Penn., and is the mother of two children. She has frequently received valuable presents, it was supposed from RULLOFF, but when spoken to about him, always said that he is a very bad man. RULLOFFSON is possessed of much wealth, and the young lady in question, who is the only child they ever had in their family, has received a liberal education, and all the advantages of wealth and position. She is spoken of as a very amiable person. Her age, the fact that there are no other children in the family, and the circumstances of the disappearance of RULLOFF's child, have given rise to the belief among the people of Clarion County that she is the missing child.

Severity of the Cold Weather in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 24.

The "cold snap" of Sunday and yesterday appears to have extended over nearly the whole Dominion. In St. John, N. B., the mercury went down to 20° below zero—3° lower than in this city; but Quebec as usual took the first place with 38° below in comparatively sheltered places, and this is pronounced beyond the experience of the "Ancient Capital" for a number of years. Peterboro comes next at 32° at 6 in the morning, and 24° two hours afterward. Lindsay marks 25°, Belleville 22°, and Picton 20°. London reports 6° below zero, "frightfully cold;" but that is mild compared with Quebec, where the mercury must have almost been "lost to sight." Goodrich reports extremely cold weather, with roads blocked up, and other places along the Lake Huron coast range from 12° to 15°.

A Mystery Explained.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 24.

The body of Mr. JAMES VANNEVAR, found dead under a truss-bridge of the Old Colony Railroad, in Quincy, last Saturday morning, was brought to his late home, at No. 44 Middlesex-street, in this city, Monday. His son, who visited Quincy to identify him, is of the opinion that he fell through the bridge to the road, which caused his death. He had no money when he left home. The deceased had been partially insane for some time past, caused by softening of the brain. He formerly resided in Boston, and for many years was engaged in the coopering business on Long Wharf. The deceased was seventy years of age and leaves a wife and children.

Dastardly Outrage—Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track.

From the Utica Observer, Jan. 21.

Another fiendish attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the trestle-work of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in the western part of the city, last evening. The southward-bound train, leaving Utica at 5:35 P. M., passed over the trestle in safety. When the passenger train due in this city at 6:20 P. M. reached the switch at the eastern end of the trestle, the engine and three freight cars were thrown from the rails on to the timbers. Fortunately, the engineer was proceeding very carefully, and no serious damage was done, beyond delaying the arrival of the train at the depot until after 11 P. M. The train consisted of fourteen freight cars, a baggage and express car and passenger coach. It extended from the switch out on to the trestle, and had it been running at a greater rate of speed the coach would have been thrown into the ditch ten or fifteen feet below, and the lives of many passengers endangered. It was a fortunate escape. On examining the track, it was found that the bolt of the switch-rod had been removed, and the rail spread out and placed on the outside of the chair, with a large stone under it. This must have been done after the departure of the train for the South, just about dark.

The New Charter for Jersey City.

An abstract of the new charter for Jersey City was published in these columns on Tuesday, and contained nearly all the features of the document that strike at the existing forms of government. In addition to the changes then reported the charter confers upon the Police Department the power of appointing judges and clerks of elections, thus giving the control of elections into the hands of the gentleman who is fixed upon by the framers of the charter for the head of the Department. The charter vests unheard of powers in all the departments except those that are subjected most frequently to the verdict of the popular judgment, and it reduces the Aldermanic districts to six instead of sixteen, (wards,) as at present.

The new charter meets with no favor among the prominent citizens of the two parties. All unite in pronouncing it the most villainous invention that was ever prepared to be laid before the Legislature of New-Jersey, and it appears to have no favor, except with the expectant office-holders who framed it.

The Adventures of a Coat.

On New-Year's Day last, a black velvet English walking coat was stolen from Mr. WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY's office, No. 71 Broadway. Nothing was seen of it until Tuesday night, when Mr. MCCARTHY saw it on JOHN BUTLER, of No. 168 Duane-street, at the skating rink on Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street. He had Mr. BUTLER arrested and locked up all night. The prisoner was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, where he stated that he had bought the coat from a man who peddles second-hand clothes around Washington Market. He was held in $500 bail for examination this morning.

The Strakosch Libel—Two Motions Denied.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, decided the two motions in the case of STRAKOSCH *vs.* CURTIS and others, of the Rochester *Daily Union*, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of the 25th inst. The Court has denied the defendant's motion to change the place of trial from this City to Rochester, and has also denied the plaintiff's motion to strike out certain parts of the answer. The action is therefore to be tried here, on the pleadings as they stand, unless an appellate Court decides otherwise.

The Taylor Contested Will—Proceedings Adjourned Until Friday.

In the matter of the contested will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, the proponents of the instrument were expected to open their defense yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, it being the day to which the case had been adjourned. At the opening of the Court, however, the counsel for contestant pleaded unavoidable engagements in other Courts, and asked for further delay. A similar plea was also put in on the part of the legal gentlemen engaged on the opposite side. After some discussion the Surrogate adjourned the proceedings until to-morrow (Friday) at 10 A. M., and in doing so said that he should hold Court until 4 o'clock. No further postponement in the case will be allowed except on special cause shown, as it is the desire of the parties in interest to terminate the suit at the earliest day practicable.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

An Answer to Senator Patterson.

The debate in the Senate on Tuesday shows that the Committee of which Senator PATTERSON is Chairman made a very superficial examination into the affairs of the Custom-house during their two hours' interview with the Collector and brief session in this City. Senator PATTERSON stated that there were Inspectors' divisions in the Custom-house, which is not a fact, none having ever existed. Further, there are no inspectors who receive a salary of $1,600 per year, as all Inspectors are paid $4 per day. There are no sinecure positions in the Custom-house, and Mr. MURPHY declares that if one can be pointed out he will not only pay the entire expense of such officer, but give him a ticket of leave at once. There are about 1,100 employes in the Custom-house, and since the 2d of July, when Mr. MURPHY became Collector, the removals have not been more than [illegible], and a large share of these were for cause. Some were removed for political reasons, in consequence of the importunities of members of Congress and others for places for their friends. The story of the old apple-woman, as told by Senator PATTERSON, has a new version when the facts are stated. When a son of Senator DOOLITTLE occupied the position of weigher in the Custom-house, he had upon his pay roll an old apple-woman. The fact was discovered by Surveyor CORNELL, who also learned that this particular sinecurist had been borne upon the books of the department since the time of Collector SMYTHE. The discharge and trial of Weighmaster DOOLITTLE are familiar to most of our readers. Through the peculiar ruling of the United States Commissioner who examined the case, the guilty parties escaped punishment, but the old apple-woman was firmly fastened upon Weighmaster DOOLITTLE, who appears to have did little else than feather his own nest while he was in the department.

From the records of the Custom-house it is ascertained that the names of the following Senators appear as recommending the appointment or retention of parties who are at present employed in various capacities in the Custom-house:

Names of Senators.	Number of Appointments.
Fenton, New-York	19
Morrill, Maine	1
Chandler	3
Cragin and Patterson, New-Hampshire	7
Wilson, Massachusetts	6
Pomeroy, Kansas	2
Morton	2
Trumbull	1
Spencer, Alabama	1
Cattell and Frelinghuysen, New-Jersey	15
Cole, California	1
Carpenter, Wisconsin	3
Buckingham and Ferry, Connecticut	6
Cameron, Pennsylvania	2
Hamlin, Maine	2
Nye, Nevada	2
Sumner, Massachusetts	1
Corbett, Oregon	1
Howard and Chandler, Michigan	2

In reply to the assertion that an agent of a foreign steam-ship company had paid several thousand dollars in the way of bribes to inspectors, the following circular is printed, showing that this agent in offering this bribe made himself liable to indictment under the act of July, 1866, which regulation is still in force:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 11, [illegible]

I am instructed by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, under date of 7th inst., to [illegible] all steam-ship companies, their agents and employes, to forbear, under all circumstances, from paying to any officer or employe of this Custom-house any money, or valuable equivalent whatever, or to give to them any liquors, wines, cigars, &c., &c., to be carried away from the vessel, under the penalties prescribed in section 35 of the act of July 18, 1866, to wit, liability to indictment, as for a high crime and misdemeanor, and to a fine, and to imprisonment in a penitentiary, not exceeding three years.

THE WORTH-STREET FIRE.

Full List of Losses and Insurances.

The fire Tuesday evening in the five-story iron building, Nos. 86 and 88 Worth-street, reported yesterday, was a serious disaster. BAUENDAHL & Co., who own the building and occupied the first floor, basement and sub-cellar, lost $5,000 on building and $10,000 on stock, the latter being insured as follows:

International, N. Y.	$10,000	Phœnix, Hartford	$5,000
Star	10,000	Equitable	5,000
Washington	15,000	N. Brit. & Merc'tile	38,000
America	5,000	Lamar	10,000
Corn Exchange	10,000	Pacific, S. Francisco	15,000
Imperial, London	50,000	American, Phila	5,000
Nassau, Brooklyn	5,000	Niagara	5,000
American	5,000	Long Island, B'klyn	5,000
Lenox	5,000	Jefferson	10,000
Mercantile	5,000	Arctic	10,000
Germania	5,000	National	10,000
Howard	5,000	Metropolitan	13,000
Boylston, Boston	25,000	Springfield F. & Mar.	5,000
Home, New-York	50,000	Connecticut, Hart'd	5,000
Boston	5,000	Providence, Wash'n	5,000
Albany City	8,000	Ætna, Hartford	11,000
Norwich	5,000	Home	5,000
Import'rs' & Traders'	5,000	Relief	10,000
Republic	10,000	Globe	5,000
Continental	10,000	Grocers'	5,000
Eliot, Boston	15,000	Commonwealth	10,000
Howard, Boston	10,000	International	10,000
Commercial	10,000	Knickerbocker	5,000
Brooklyn	5,000	Mechanics' & Trad's'	10,000
Beekman	10,000	Mechanics'	5,000
Broadway	10,000	Imps'. & Traders'	5,000
Resolute	10,000	Aster	5,000
Union, San Francisco	10,000	Security	10,000
Firemen's, Boston	10,000	St. Nicholas	5,000
City, Boston	5,000	Park	10,000
American Exchange	10,000	Yonkers & N. Y.	10,000
Astor	5,000	Atlantic, B'klyn	10,000
Citizens'	15,000	Phœnix	10,000
City	10,000	Hartford	10,000
Equitable	15,000	Niagara	10,000
Nassau, Brooklyn	5,000	Phœnix, N. Y.	5,000
Sterling	6,000	Metropolitan	5,000
Greenwich	10,000	W'msburg City	10,000
Queen	15,000	Home	10,000
Humboldt	15,000	Capital City, Albany	5,000
Excelsior	10,000	Boston	5,000
Liverpool, Lon. & Gl.	41,000	Comm'l Mut., Clev.	10,000
Clinton	10,000	Continental	10,000
Royal	15,000	Empire City	15,000
Market	2,000	Gebhard	10,000
New-Amsterdam	10,000	Columbia	10,000
Irving	5,000	Ætna, N. Y.	10,000
Mercantile	5,000	Imperial, London	25,000
Montauk, Brooklyn	5,000	Liverpool, London & Globe	£10,000
Standard	5,000		
Total			$959,000 and £10,000

They also had the following insurance on the building which runs to Thomas-street: Fulton, Lenox, Germania, Guardian, Security and Phœnix, $5,000 each; North American, $10,000; Home, $12,500; Hanover, $2,500; Imperial, $7,500—making a total of $62,500. The same companies have the same amounts on Nos. 554 and 556 Pearl-street, or Nos. 94 and 96 Thomas-street.

FORSTMAN & Co., woolen goods, who occupied the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, and in whose premises the fire commenced, lost $50,000 on stock, which was insured as follows:

Fireman's Mutual, Newark	$5,000	Springfield	$5,000
Manhattan	10,000	Knickerbocker	5,000
New-York	5,000	North British and Mercantile	10,000
American, Prov	10,000	Hartford	5,000
Lorillard	10,000	Royal	30,000
Yonkers & New-York	5,000	Queen	10,000
Providence, Wash'ton	5,000	Ætna, Hartford	15,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	40,000	Firemen's Trust	5,000
Globe	5,000	North American, Philadelphia	20,000
North American, Hartford	10,000	Merchants'	10,000
Western, Buffalo	10,000	Washington, Boston	5,000
Bowery	10,000	Merchants', Boston	5,000
Tradesmen	10,000	North American, Boston	5,000
Phœnix	15,000	Manufacturers'	10,000
City, Hartford	10,000	Pacific	10,000
Merchants'	10,000	Sundry City companies	20,000
Security	15,000		
Firemen's	5,000		
Total			$360,000

The Seventh-Avenue Pavement Job—Property-Owners, Not the City, to Pay the Costs—The "Ring's" Broken Promises—The Case to be Carried to the Court of Appeals.

The property-owners on Seventh-avenue have been deluding themselves with the belief that their Stafford pavement, which was laid recently on that thoroughfare, would be paid for by a general assessment. This very important Corporation notice from the office of the Board of Assessors, bearing date Jan. 18, informed these property-owners, however, that a local assessment would be made as follows:

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying Stafford pavement in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth street.
2. For laying Stafford pavement in Fifteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Fifteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

This announcement has created much commotion, and those interested in real estate are indignant at being deceived, as it was tacitly understood by a committee who waited on the Ring that the assessment would be general. The Tammany magnates, with their accustomed duplicity, as they allege, granted this privilege, as much opposition was manifested against the pavement, which is the worst of its kind, and will not probably endure for over two years. It has cost $8 for every twenty-five feet frontage, and in a few years will have to be renewed at additional cost. The owners, however, are determined not to submit tamely to this outrage. A meeting will soon be held and funds subscribed to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Much indignation prevails at this fresh evidence of Ring perfidy.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Recent Outrage at Harvard College—President Eliot's Questionable Course.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Attention has already been called in many of our public prints to that very wicked destruction of college property, by means of gunpowder within the venerable precincts of "Old Harvard." The deed, of course, excited at the time universal indignation, particularly as it endangered also the lives of students who tenanted that quarter of the building. General hope was, therefore, expressed that the perpetrators should be detected and punished. The officers of the College united their endeavors with the Police of Cambridge to find out the guilty parties, but without any avail. Though one of your contemporary journals did announce the fact that ten of the young ruffian ringleaders had been identified, I have been recently assured that the matter still remains a mystery. I exceedingly regret, however, to learn the origin of this last rumor, and deem it but an act of common justice to the young gentlemen whose characters have been thus illiberally dealt with to explain their connection with this affair, and exonerate them from such a charge until at least something more substantial than shadowy suspicion can be alleged against them.

President ELIOT, in his zeal and anxiety to discover the authors of the outrage, condescended to resort to a censurable detective trick. Proceeding entirely upon inference, he first, by an easy *petitio principii*, fixed "the dastardly act" upon the Sophomore Class. Alas! poor Sophs. Then, by an unscrupulous process of ready *reduction*, he concentrated his suspicions upon ten luckless young gentlemen of that class. These he summoned into his presence, and surrounded by witnesses selected from the other classes, he proceeded to coax and bully from them confessions of their guilt. I understand he offered any who would confess before the 1st of January protection from the secular arm, but if unrevealed by that time no mercy would be shown to the parties as soon as discovered, which he assured them would be inevitable. What parallel to this high-handed measure except in the old Inquisitorial Courts, when the innocent, upon bare suspicion with the guilty, were caught up at random and subjected to the rack in order to extort self-crimination, or cause them to perish, protesting their innocence. Within the precincts of a penitentiary, where all within its dire inclosure are known to be vile and desperate, such a resort may sometimes be justified to crush out any exhibition of spirit among its wretched inmates; but upon what principles of law or ethics President ELIOT has ventured to take such steps with these young gentlemen we are wholly at a loss to divine. Nothing short of the strongest circumstantial evidence, amounting almost to conviction, could possibly justify President ELIOT in thus officially casting a slur upon each one of these ten out of this class of over one hundred and fifty. There appears to be no doubt now but that he has at least included among these ten many who are not only innocent, but incapable of so cowardly an act.

The President of a college truly stands in the relation of parent or guardian to the young men absent from home and placed under his control. He indeed violates his trust and grossly misapplies his authority who attempts, upon any pretext, to blunt or wound the self-respect of any student, or impair their character. "Reputation serves to virtue as light does to a picture." The college circle is a microcosm, and comprises to the student during his sojourn there most that interests him in life. Assured that whatever character he forms there follows him throughout life, every noble spirit strives to sustain the nicest degree of honor. If such things are allowed to be, what student's character can be considered safe! Harvard and Yale are the great representative colleges of our country, and we naturally expect their administration to be not unworthy of their exalted prestige. Any unwarrantable precedent tolerated at either, is therefore apt to pass into unbridled license at any other college in the land, and hence our national pride is concerned in all that appertains to them. The day is quite recent in our memories when the inauguration of President ELIOT was hailed by all who felt a pride in Harvard as the dawn of brighter days in the career of this most venerable of American institutions. President ELIOT, indeed, pledged himself to the elevation of its scholastic standard, and this has truly been achieved. But alas! the moral standard, judging from this affair, appears sadly in danger. Let him look to it, and see that he dishonors not his high trust in this respect.

"Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia."

The great reformer of Rugby, to the regret of all men, reached his destiny at Oxford, but he has, nevertheless, left behind him example as well as precepts how to dignify human nature while it is being educated and governed.

The Drafted Men of 1863-4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of the 19th inst., entitled "The Drafts of 1863-4—What the Men who Furnished Substitutes Ask of the State Legislature," seems calculated to convey a wrong impression respecting myself, and, what is far more important, certainly will, unless corrected, mislead the public mind as to the scope and extent of the movement referred to.

You do me altogether too much honor in designating me as "the prime mover in this matter." While I have on all proper occasions advocated the repayment of the moneys paid by those drafted in 1863, I yet had very little to do with the inception and organization of the effort now, I trust, about to be consummated; in fact, my connection with it arose from the accident of being chosen, not voluntarily, but by the urgent importunity of friends who had, what I had not, a pecuniary interest in its success, to represent Suffolk County in a Drafted Men's Convention held at Syracuse on Sept. 1, 1870, where it fell to my lot to prepare an address setting forth the principles on which the organization then established rested its claim to popular approval. That address was quite generally published by the interior Press of the State, and may have contributed somewhat of strength to the cause which it was intended to explain. To that extent only am I entitled to any credit in "this matter." Moreover it is both ungenerous and unjust, not merely to me, (which is of small consequence,) but also to the large number of worthy citizens affected by this bill, to impute its authorship or responsible paternity to one who, in your language, "was confined in Fort Lafayette for his hostility to the Government." I have already disclaimed the merit you are disposed to bestow upon me, but even had I been what you denominate a "prime mover" in any particular measure, it is not easy to see how my antecedents could in any wise detract from the value of the measure itself. Whether it was for "hostility to the Government," or on whatever other pretense, that I was thrust into Fort Lafayette, that fact, taken in its most obnoxious sense cannot alter or affect the essential right or wrong of a great movement in which thousands of men of high character and unquestioned "loyalty" are enlisted. If it be true that a "graduate from Fort Lafayette" is a "prime mover" in furthering the bill which seems to have incurred your displeasure, it is also true that the bill itself was introduced in the Assembly by Hon. Mr. SELKREG, a leading Republican, who a year ago was honored by his party associates with the nomination for Speaker, and at the assembling of the present Legislature was a prominent candidate for the same nomination, and the same, or substantially the same bill has been introduced in the Senate, by Hon. Mr. MORGAN, who was never in Fort Lafayette.

But a much more serious reason why your statement should not be allowed to pass unchallenged, is the fact that it presents a totally erroneous view of the bill in question. You confine its operation to the case of those who furnished substitutes, and add that "No provision is made for the poor men who were drafted, and being unable to furnish substitutes had to take the field, while it is particularly enjoined that no money shall be paid to persons holding soldiers' claims." I have not a copy of the bill before me, but an abstract of its main features, taken from the Albany *Argus*, exhibits the following, which correspond to the threefold demand of the Government in ordering the draft of September, 1863—serve, send a substitute, or commute: The bill provides for a special tax sufficient to pay, First—To each man or his legal representative, who, having been drafted in one of the said several drafts, went to the front, the sum of $300. Second—To each man who, when drafted, paid the commutation, $300, that sum with interest at seven per centum per annum. Third—To each man, or his legal representative, who, when drafted, furnished a suitable substitute, $300 and interest.

Relying on your disposition to do justice to a political opponent, as well as to a question of great public interest, I am, very respectfully, yours,
HENRY A. REEVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

Street Openings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention being occupied with the illegality and the oppressiveness of the proceedings for opening streets, your attention is called to the following statement: The Astor House, fronting the entire block on Broadway between Vesey and Barclay streets, with one corner upon each of these streets, has a front, as per map, of 201 feet 2 inches, with a depth of 165 feet 1 inch. The Hamilton Building, on the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, has a front upon Broadway of 46 feet 4 inches, with a depth of 167 feet. Thus the Astor House has a front of more than four times that of the Hamilton Building, with a nearly similar depth. What are the assessments for widening Robinson-street upon these respective properties? That upon the Hamilton Building is $2,875, and upon the Astor House $4,953, although the latter is four times as large as the former. How is this discrepancy explained?

The property No. 231 Broadway, occupied as a German restaurant, is in front 25 feet 4 inches; the adjoining property, No. 233 Broadway, is 18 feet 6 inches front, both, as believed, of the same depth. The former is assessed at $877; the latter, although a third less in front, is assessed at $1,457. How is this discrepancy explained?
M.

The Fight Against the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article of this date on the contest you are having with the corruptionists. You hope to force the people to see and appreciate the outrages that are being heaped upon them, and that when they reach that state they will rise and cast off these bad men. In that you will be sadly mistaken, for this reason: The dollar will never contend with the dime for a place in the primary meetings or at the polls. The dollar will pay the taxes that the dime through its representative men imposes, and then collect it of the dime in increased rents and profits. I am a property-holder; I own tenement-houses, and I get all increase of taxes back from my tenants, who all vote to sustain the party in possession. How can you arouse men who can thus "get square," to take the trouble to wage what appears to be a hopeless contest, with men who will not hesitate at anything to "keep their state in Rome?" The dollar has retired from the contest. So thinks
A DOLLAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Public Schools of Richmond—The Charges Against a School Trustee—Corporal Punishment Again—Appropriations for 1871.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

A communication was received from N. A. CALKINS, giving an account of his visit to the public schools of Richmond, Va. In October, of last year, thirty-one public schools for white children were opened there, and thirty-one for colored children. There are now thirty-nine schools for white, and thirty-three for colored children. The number of white pupils is 1,667, and of colored 1,659. The attendance at the colored schools is said to be extremely regular, and the state of discipline, &c., quite equal to that of the colored schools of this City. The City Council of Richmond has recently appropriated the sum of $142,625 for the support of the public schools during the year. The communication was placed on file.

A report was received from the committee to whom was submitted the question of refusing, hereafter to admit pupils of less than fifteen years of age to the Normal College. The report is adverse to making any alteration in the existing rules. It was adopted.

A report was also received from the Committee to whom was referred the charge made by FARRELL DORRITY against JEREMIAH HOLLAHAN, School Trustee of the Twenty-first Ward, of doing carpenter work for the public schools through his foreman. The report states that the charges preferred are very vague, and the matter is therefore referred to the Board, to enable the complainant to make his charges more definite should he desire to do so. The report was adopted.

The Committee on By-laws, to whom was referred the resolution permitting corporal punishment in School No. 6, Randall's Island, reported adversely to the same, and the report was adopted.

A report was received from the Auditing Committee, stating that the Board now has to its credit in bank $70,493 73.

A report from the Committee on Teachers was received, recommending that the nomination of Miss CAVANAGH as Principal of Grammar School No. 3, in the Ninth Ward, be not confirmed, Miss POPE being represented to be entitled, from long service, to the position. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported adversely to the action of the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward in reducing the salary of Miss HOFFMAN, of Grammar School No. 58. The report was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of the lot of ground adjoining Grammar School No. 17, in West Forty-seventh-street, for the sum of $7,500.

The Finance Committee submitted a report making the necessary appropriations for school purposes for 1871 as follows:

Salaries of teachers	$1,690,000 00
Janitors	105,000 00
Colored schools	45,000 00
Evening schools	112,000 00
Normal College	83,000 00
Supplies to Ward schools	130,000 00
Fuel	83,000 00
Gas	14,000 00
Rents of school premises	34,000 00
Corporate schools	81,000 00
Incidental expenses	31,000 00
Repairs through shop	6,000 00
Salaries of Superintendents, clerks, engineers, &c.	68,000 00
Expenses of Board of Education, advertising, printing, &c.	36,600 00
Repairs of pianos	2,500 00
Deficit of 1870	106,212 71
Total	$2,626,712 71

The report was adopted.

Mr. WOOD wished to know when the Committee having under consideration the question of finding some substitute for corporal punishment were going to report?

Mr. JARVIS, on behalf of the Committee, said they had not had sufficient time to consider the question.

The Board then adjourned.

The Cercle Francais Ball.

We hear, and without surprise, that the ball to be given this evening at the Academy of Music by the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie promises to be exceedingly picturesque, animated and orderly. A numerous orchestra has been secured and an excellent dancing programme composed; while a liberal display of the pretty faces and bright dresses for which early reunions under the same auspices are remembered is guaranteed by the large sale of boxes and tickets. The warmest friends of France cannot question the propriety of holding a carnival ball where of the whole profits are to be applied to the relief of the sufferers on the Continent. We are satisfied that the thought that one's presence at the Academy to-night will bring some slight comfort to a wounded or to an impoverished fellow being will induce many persons to attend the ball whom the spectacle or a prospect of participation in the pleasures of the entertainment would not allure to it.

Trial of Dr. Wolff—Remarks by the Assistant District-Attorney—Prevalence of the Offense with which He is Charged.

The interest in the trial of Dr. MICHAEL A. A. WOLFF, the alleged abortionist, continued undiminished at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the Court-room being thronged with spectators. A special interest was displayed in the case outside of the mere heinousness of the offense, on account of the extreme rarity of trials for abortion in this City—an offense which is known to be very common. It is believed that the accused will be sent to State Prison for seven years if he is convicted. The indictment charges him with manslaughter in the second degree.

The testimony for the prosecution comprised a statement made by Dr. JOHN BEACH to the effect that he had assisted at the post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and that he was fully prepared to corroborate the evidence given by Dr. TERRY. Death, in his opinion, was the result of an abortion.

At this point Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, counsel for the accused, asked the Court to direct a verdict of acquittal on the ground that the medical experts in the case were unable to tell the cause of the abortion. The motion was denied by Judge BEDFORD. Mr. CLINTON then summed up for the defense. He said that the defense would produce no witnesses, and that the prisoner would not testify, as professional obligations sealed his lips. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, who conducted the case for the prosecution with great vigor, next summed up. He referred to the prevalence of the crime of scientific abortion, and subsequently said:

I have a right to refer to that den of shame in our most crowded street, where every brick in that splendid mansion might represent a little skull, and the blood that infamous woman has shed might have served to mix the mortar with which that palace of iniquity was built. When I see American mothers with servants in livery, and all the evidence of splendor and wealth, frequenting those bloody courts and contributing to keep up this woman in her extravagance and licentiousness, I, in common with my fellow-citizens, should become indignant at this plot on the otherwise fair name of our City. It is not so much that the crime exists, but that it is not the only crime in the catalogue which defies the Courts and juries. If there is anything that adds to the atrocity of this crime, it is that the men and women who commit it take professional titles. What right has this infamous woman, by whose den of shame and blood we have to ride to get to the fairest scenes in our City—erected there as the old dragon's castle was, close by the gates of the fabled Eden—to take the title of "Madame" upon her lips! "Madame RESTELLE," forsooth! Madame Murderer, Madame Abortionist; and "Doctor" EVANS and "Doctor" WOLFF—are they entitled to the name of doctor? Are they regular physicians? The defendant nods his head—then so much the deeper, and darker, and more damning his iniquity!

In conclusion District-Attorney FELLOWS held that none but a professional abortionist would exclude the deceased woman's sister from the sick room, exclude the light and remain all alone with his victim. The case will be given to the jury by Judge BEDFORD today.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 26: 20, 39, 40, 53¼, 53½, 54.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
170—E. Kleinschmidt vs. Ship George Green.	27—Michael McCaffrey vs. Steam-tug Charles Farrell.
32—Knaff & Ferden vs. Schooner Caroline.	148—Henry Winsor vs. Steam-boat Rebecca Clyde.
31—Eleazer Penney vs. Steam-boat J. S. Stevens et al.	28—R. Cameron vs. Ship Patrick Henry.
25—New-York and Baltimore Transportation Co. vs. Ferry-boat Pacific.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
223—Pistor vs. Brandreth.	247—East River Nat. Bk. vs. Gove.
389—Hoyt vs. Valentine.	248—Wilgas vs. Cowles.
233—Watgen vs. The County of St. Louis.	249—Arnold vs. Dovell.
234—Trundy vs. Pool.	250—Bowery Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy.
235—Lippman vs. McManus.	251—Abernethy vs. Knight.
236—Sage vs. Volkening.	252—Peck vs. Erie Railway Co.
237—Faxon vs. Gould.	253—Porter vs. Griffin.
238—Richards vs. Fogg.	254—Kirschmann vs. Lediard.
242—Gilbert vs. Burra, Burra Copper Co.	255—VanAllen vs. Amer Nat. Bk.
243—Arkenburgh vs. Weed.	256—Wicks vs. Smith, Jr.
244—Bray vs. Farwell.	260—Buckman vs. Hoyt.
245—Austin vs. Goodrich.	
246—Jones vs. Schreyer.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Plumer vs. Stern.	2799 (Old)—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
64 (R. C.)—Wilson vs. McLean.	235 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. B'd of Education for the City and County of New-York.
357 (R. C.)—Gottberg vs. North American Fire Ins. Co.	21—Stedman vs. Western Transportation Co.
141 (R. C.)—James vs. Schmidt.	51 (R. C.)—Engler vs. Camden & Amboy RR. Co.
311 (R. C.)—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
25—McCullom vs. Plantz, Administratrix, &c.	153 (R. C.)—Falkland vs. St. Nicholas Nat. B'k.
27—Kaufman vs. Doane.	267—Whitcom vs. Barry.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.	33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
145—Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Assoc'n.	35—Thurman vs. Reed.
81—Nolan vs. Hudson River RR. Co.	37½—Murray vs. Davis.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
156—Oddie vs. Goodyear.	34—Barstow vs. Hausen.
24—Bliss vs. Levy.	1608 (Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
1752 (Old)—McKnight vs. Devlin.	42 (R. C.)—Covert vs. Chapman.
14—French vs. Dinsmore.	126½—Ballentine vs. Hennessy.
18½—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.	142—Bull vs. International Ins. Co.
228 (R. C.)—Bernhard vs. Seligman.	158—American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.
970½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.	160—Buneke vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.	162½—Page vs. Sedgwick.
236 (R. C.)—Husson vs. Fickett.	166—Third-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Smith.
1710 (Old)—Russell vs. Minor.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
65—In re The Baltic Fire Ins. Company.	164—The Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Empire Fire Ex. Company.
84—Foster vs. Townsend Manu'f'g Co.	170—French vs. Caron.
85—Same vs. Same.	172—Hoy vs. Ellers.
129—Galinger vs. Galinger.	176—Blodgett vs. Zogbaum.
138—Graham vs. France.	199—Morgan vs. Skidmore.
141—Justh vs. Justh.	201—Altenbrand vs. Fisher.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Case on.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
204—McConnon vs. Third-avenue Railroad.	35—Costello vs. The Mayor.
474—Weidhase vs. Hugart.	473—Dart vs. Walker.
1009—Morrison vs. Taylor.	471—Davis vs. Gwynne.

Regular order of General Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
504—Kelly vs. Haak.	509—Powers vs. Witty.
505—Frazer vs. Peters.	510—Jardine vs. O'Brien.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien.	512—Bell vs. Home Ins. Co.
507—Langan vs. Same.	513—Sacks vs. Maidhof.
508—Dornberg vs. Same.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.
By Judge Sutherland.

Davidson *vs.* Hirsey; the weight of authority is against the allowance of the trial fee and costs, after notice, &c.; but the plaintiff is, I think, entitled to a motion fee of $10, in addition to $15 costs before notice.

In the matter of the appointment of a receiver of the Bell & Heath, &c., Company; motion granted.

Butler *vs.* Hazzard; memoranda for counsel.

Christie *vs.* The Star Metal Company of New-York; the amendment allowed and judgment ordered.

Christie *vs.* the Star Metal Company; motion denied without costs.

Strakosch *vs.* Curtis and others; (two motions) denied without costs to either party in each motion.

Brown *vs.* Valentine; report confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Tyng *vs.* Baird; motion to open reference granted, unless defendants within ten days stipulate that the decision of the referee shall not be a bar to any action or proceeding to enforce his claim; costs to abide the event.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fullgraff *vs.* The World Paper Stock Company; proposed order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.
By Judge Jones.

Raineford *vs.* The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; the findings of facts and law, plaintiff's requests to find, and a copy of the complaint must be furnished before the proposed case can be fully settled.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Martin *vs.* Martin; Linn *vs.* Hickey; Bacon *vs.* Pierson; Ryer *vs.* Deyser; Vance *vs.* Baggett; Ford *vs.* Stephens; Rogers *vs.* Morrow; Blauvelt *vs.* Hooks; Allen *vs.* Coulter; Hardt *vs.* Frank, orders granted. Cooper *vs.* Dadesmalt, motion denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 60.—*The United States* vs. *Joseph W. Price.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This case was submitted on printed briefs at the adjourned term of the Court in November last, but the result being so important to the country, an oral argument was ordered which was now heard. The following is a summary of the statement of the case, published at the time it was submitted on the printed briefs last Fall. Price was a resident of Iowa and was mustered into the military service as a First Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers for the term of three years or during the war, and continued in the service until January, 1865, when, having resigned, he was discharged at his own request, on a surgeon's certificate of disability incurred in the service. This action was brought to recover transportation pay to Adel, Iowa, the place of enrollment, and judgment below was rendered *pro forma*, for the claimant, and the case brought here for final determination, being one of a numerous class of cases involving large amounts, and intended as a test case.

The Government insists that there is in the statutes no direct allowance of travel pay from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment. The allowance is, in terms, provided only for officers of the regular army. Volunteer officers recently received its benefits through that provision of the act of July, 1864, which placed them "on the footing as to pay and allowances of similar corps of the regular army." It is contended that the footing thus referred to must have been intended to be that established and known since 1799, and not a new footing established in contravention of the universal practice of the Government through seventy years, with all the wars of that period. This new rule, it is suggested, would, of course, apply to soldiers as well as officers, and it is said its drain on the Treasury, for officers alone, would amount to millions, and that for both officers and men it would be enormous. A uniform construction of the oldest legislation on the subject is thought to be sufficient authority against opening the Treasury to such a demand.

Chipman & Hosmer for claimants; Assistant Attorney-General Talbot for the Government.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

A DIVORCE CASE—THE REFEREE'S REPORT SENT BACK.

Ellen A. Price vs. *John D. Price.*—This case come before the Court on an appeal from a judgment in an action of divorce absolute, on the ground of adultery. The judgment was entered on the report of the referee, Wm. Edelsten. The answer denies the adultery charged, and alleges adultery on the part of the plaintiff, and Mr. Price therefore prays that a decree of divorce may be granted to him. The referee having heard the proofs, reported for the plaintiff on her issues, but failed to make any report on the issue of adultery alleged to have been practiced by the plaintiff. Hence the appeal by Mr. J. D. Price, who claims that his allegations of adultery and the affirmative relief which was asked were in the nature of an independent action, and should have been specifically passed upon by the referee by proper findings. This he claims was his right as defendant, and the referee's refusal to find as to any of the defendant's allegations was error and of itself a sufficient ground for a new trial.

After argument, the General Term decided that the case must be sent back to the referee, to report upon the evidence in regard to the adultery charged by the defendant.

For plaintiff and respondent, Mr. E. T. Gerry, of counsel, and Messrs. Monell & Zeglio; for the defendant and appellant, Messrs. L. S. & H. S. Chatfield.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY PAID ON THE PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.

Adaline L. Brundell vs. *Ann Lacoste.*—The plaintiff, in 1864, bought a house and lot from the defendant, situated in Morrisania, paying $800 in cash and assuming a mortgage thereon for $2,200. The mortgage was foreclosed and plaintiff brought this suit to recover the amount she paid. The jury rendered a verdict for $1,042 66 for plaintiff, which includes interest from the time of the purchase. The Court granted an allowance of five per cent. by way of costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

FORFEITURE OF LEASE.

Josephine M. Allen vs. *James E. Coulter.*—This action, already noticed in the TIMES, was brought to obtain a decree canceling a lease for non-fulfillment of its conditions. The lease was made for a period of years to one short, was subsequently transferred to the defendant, and contained a condition that if the tenant should allow the taxes and assessments, which he was under obligations to pay, to remain unpaid for ninety days, then the plaintiff should have the right to annul the lease and repossess himself of the premises. The defendant set up that he had received no formal assignment of the lease and was not therefore bound by its conditions. The plaintiff, however, produced a written assignment which was on record, although defendant thought it was only a receipt which had been signed.

The Court gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the relief asked for, together with $1,991 03, the amount of taxes and assessments permitted to remain in arrear.

William Henry Arnoux for plaintiff; Jerome Buck for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Tappan.

Daniel H. Frawly vs. *The Flushing and North-side Railroad Company.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES yesterday, in which the plaintiff sued to recover $20,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him by being run over by one of defendants' trains through their carelessness, the jury, after a long deliberation, failed to agree, and were discharged. The case will have to be tried again.

George Carpenter for plaintiff; Jordan, Hinsdale & Mellen for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Troy.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Philip Corr was placed on trial, yesterday morning, for assault and battery on Michael Schodeger, on the 16th of December last. By the evidence it appeared that on the day named plaintiff was driving a wagon in Montrose-avenue. In turning into Graham-avenue, a car of the Graham-avenue line, driven by prisoner, came in collision with the wagon. Prisoner struck Schodeger, as the latter swears, on the head with an iron hook, knocking him from the wagon, and making a wound three inches long and through to the bone, laying him up for several days. Schodeger made no resistance. Corr was proved to have had only one difficulty before on being run into.

The prisoner swore that the front wheel of Schodeger's wagon struck the team of the car, tearing loose the whiffletree and dragging prisoner across the dashboard, hurting him severely, and that as he rose Schodeger struck at him with his whip; that he did not strike Schodeger with a hook, but with the butt of his whip. Defendant's testimony differed materially from that of Schodeger as to where Schodeger was and the direction he was going. The jury brought the prisoner in guilty of assault and battery.

In sentencing the prisoner, Judge TROY remarked that the various railroad corporations that occupy the streets with their tracks have no greater rights in cases of malicious obstructions than private individuals, and that car-drivers must not think that because they are backed up by powerful corporations they will be permitted to assault private individuals, even if their cars be stopped by the negligence of such persons. For such cases the law provides ample remedy. He sentenced the prisoner to three months in the Penitentiary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...111¼	5 N. Y. C. & H. R...95¼
40,000 do...111⅛	600 do...95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109¾	250 do...bet. call 95⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, bs...109	200 do...b15 95⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...108⅞	200 do...95½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.108⅛	100 Erie Railway...b60. 22½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅛	50 do...22⅜
10,000 do...s3..108⅛	200 do...22⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o. 64½	100 Harlem R...b30.132½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 64½	200 do...132⅜
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 94	500 Reading Railroad. 98⅜
4,000 Ala. St. 8s...97	200 do...b3. 98⅜
1,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to L.R.&F.S.Co. 60	200 do...98½
20,000 Mo. St. 6s...90	20 Mich. Cen. R...118¾
1,000 Ga. St. 7s...88	9 do...118
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. Loan, R...105½	500 Lake S. & M. So. R. 92¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. bs...89	200 do...bet. call 92⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. bs...90¾	200 do...92⅝
6,000 Un. Pac. R. R., 1st 77¼	200 do...92¼
15,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 66	10 Panama Railroad. 66
5,000 Ch.&N.W.1.bs. 91	215 do...65
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st 98¼	10 do...b60. 65
5,500 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. bs...103½	200 do...s60 64¼
500 Tol. & W., 2d. 85	100 Union Pac. R...22¼
500 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s...98	100 do...c. 22⅛
6,000 C., C. & I. C., 1st. 83¾	700 Chic. & N. W. R...76
2,000 do...83¾	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 85¾
5,000 N. Mo. 1st m. bs 93½	505 do...86
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 89¾	200 do...bet. call 86¼
65 B'k of Commerce.119½	200 Chi. & R. I. R...b3. 106¼
10 Metrop. Bank...131	400 do...s3. 106⅛
10 N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk. 100	200 do...106⅜
5 Amer. Ex. Bank...114½	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 53
100 Del. & H. C., ex d. 117	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...73¾
100 Boston W. Power...20¼	200 Tol., Wab. & West. 51¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co. b3.42	500 do...bet. call 51¾
400 do...bet. call 41¾	60 Del., Lack. & W. R. 104
25 U. S. Trust Co...198	72 do...104⅝
100 Q. Min. Co...b. c. 7½	32 P., Ft. W. & C., gtd. 94
300 do...7⅝	600 Ohio & Miss...36¼
200 Adams Express...66¾	100 do...c. 35½
110 do...66⅛	200 do...35¾
100 do...b3. 66⅞	500 do...bet. call 35½
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. 90¾	1000 do...36
1,000 do...90½	500 Chic. & Alton R...115½
10,000 do...bet. call 90⅛	50 do...115¾
1100 N. J. Cen. R...104	25 St. L. & I. M...b. c. 48
200 Amer. M. U. Ex. 42¾	9 N. Y. & N. H...143¾
200 U. S. Express...38½	15 do...143
	87 Morris & Essex R. 88¾
	45 do...89
	100 H. & St. Jos. R...87
	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b10. 98¾
	200 do...98
	200 Col., C. & Ind. C...18¼

SECOND BOARD.

$37,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 111⅝	100 Quicksilver...b. c. 7⅛
20,000 do...111¾	100 do...8
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109¾	500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 95⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.109	300 do...95¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.109	600 Harlem R...132
10,000 do...109	200 Reading R...98⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅜	800 L. S. & M. So...b3. 92⅝
100,000 do...108⅜	250 do...s3. 92½
150,000 do...108¾	200 do...92⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.109½	200 Cleve. & P., b. c. b3. 105¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.[illegible]	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 86
40,000 do...[illegible]	100 do...bet. call. 86
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...107½	400 do...86¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C...[illegible]	1800 do...86⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108	200 do...s3. 86⅛
500 do...[illegible]	100 do...86¼
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 108¼	200 N. J. Central...104
15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...110	300 Chic. & R. I...106⅜
1,750 Oregon War L., ½ yearly...104	100 Mil. & St. Paul...53
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 64½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...73⅜
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 64½	30 do...73¾
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July...50¾	100 Tol., Wab. & W...51¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s...89½	200 Del., Lack. & W...104½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M. 83¾	100 B., H. & E...b60. 1½
10,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 89¾	100 do...1⅜
100 Mariposa Pf...9⅜	600 Ohio & Miss...36¼
300 do...9½	200 do...s10. 36⅛
26 West. U. Tel...47⅜	200 do...s30. 36⅛
200 do...bet. call. 47⅛	200 H. & St. Joseph...88
100 Pac. Mail. bet. call. 42	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf...99
100 do...b30. 42	300 Col., C. & I. C...18¼
	100 N. Y. & N. H. b. c. 143
	200 Ohio & Miss. Pf. b. c. 73

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

We have compiled the following summary statement of the progress, condition and balances of the Foreign trade of the United States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, from the monthly reports of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, at Washington, for complete copies of which we are indebted to Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, chief of this Bureau. The comparative figures for the First Quarter of 1869 we derive from the same source, and the resulting differences will be found interesting. In the *Gold* values of Domestic Produce exported to foreign markets, the changes in the price of gold should be taken into account in estimating the relative *bulk* of these exports and their *Currency* values as declared at the time. We have accordingly added a brief table in explanation of these differences between 1870 and 1869.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1870.

Imported in foreign goods, in gross		$122,098,280
Re-exported out of bond, &c.		3,227,882
Total, as for United States markets		$118,870,398
Goods in bond June 30	$56,930,841	
Goods in bond Sept. 30	51,061,972—	5,868,869
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$124,739,267
Exported in domestic produce, gold value		66,353,848
Balance first quarter, 1870		$58,385,419
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$34,842,453	
Exported in foreign bullion, &c.	3,051,382	
Together	$37,893,835	
Less foreign, imported	3,524,865	
Net outgo of specie		34,368,970
Apparent balance against U. States		$24,016,449

COMPARISON WITH FIRST QUARTER OF 1869.

First Quarter.	1870.	1869.
Goods for Consumption	$124,739,267	$113,924,240
Produce Exported	66,353,848	63,193,062
Balance exclusive of Specie	$58,385,419	$50,731,178
Net Specie out-go	34,368,970	12,803,059
Apparent balance	$24,016,449	$37,928,119

DOMESTIC PRODUCE EXPORTS—IN CURRENCY.

	1870.		1869.	
First Quarter.	Atlantic ports.	Price gold.	Atlantic ports.	Price gold.
July	$28,559,004	116⅜	$27,094,216	135¾
August	20,379,940	117¼	26,435,689	134⅜
September	22,296,109	114⅛	25,463,798	136⅜
Total	$71,235,053		$78,993,703	
Pacific Ports	*4,175,906		*4,929,943	
Together	$75,411,959		$83,923,646	
Equal in Gold to	66,353,848		63,193,062	

*In gold value.

There is no change in the Money market from yesterday. The rates are 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 7 ₱ cent. on Merchant paper at Bank. There is no complaint of want of supply at these rates. Some of the wealthy Stock Houses report that balances are left with them as cheap as 5 ₱ cent.

The sales of Gold have scarcely varied from 110⅝ ₱ cent. throughout the day, and Bills on London are equally steady at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. for standard signatures.

In the Public Funds the business was light through the early part of the day, but at the later meetings of the Government Stock Board there was an increased business in 5-20s on the basis of 108⅜ ₱ cent. for the 1867s, and in the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s at 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. The latter are advancing upon the near prospect of a new 5 ₱ cent. Loan, ten years to run, which will undoubtedly attract increased attention to the present 5 ₱ cents. Both are expected to advance to an equal price with the 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s of 1862-64-65, now redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at par in Gold.

The Treasury made a purchase of $1,000,000 today, for the Sinking Fund. The amount of Bonds offered was $2,197,000. The following were the accepted offers:

Humbert Bros.	Ed. Sweet & Co.
$7,000 '65, o...107.32	$8,000 '62, r...107.43
1,000 '65, n...107.34	10,000 '65, c., o...107.44
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	10,000 '65, c., o...107.49
93,250 '65, c., n...107.46	10,000 '64, c...107.49
3,600 '65, r., n...107.46	10,000 '65, c., n...107.39
4,000 '65, r., o...107.48	10,000 '65, c., n...107.37
4,500 '65, c., o...107.48	3,700 '65, r., n...107.48
3,900 '62, r...107.46	10,000 '65, c., n...107.48
6,150 '64, c...107.46	7,000 '64, c...107.48
34,600 '65, c., n...107.46	1,000 '65, c., o...107.48
Reid, Leo & Content.	1,500 '65, r., o...107.48
1,800 '67, o...107.49	Bates & Brown.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	20,000 '65, c., o...107.35
8,000 '64, o...107.46	20,000 '65, c., o...107.38
Frank & Gans.	20,000 '65, c., o...107.41
34,500 '64, c...107.43	20,000 '65, c., o...107.44
77,500 '65, c., o...107.43	20,000 '65, c., o...107.47
75,000 '65, c., n...107.49	7,500 '65, c., o...107.50
Marx & Co.	1,000 '62, r...107.38
22,000 '62, r...107.35	1,000 '65, c., o...107.40
3,000 '64, c...107.37	Jay Cooke & Co.
40,000 '65, r., n...107.48	150,000 '64...107.50
10,000 '65, r., o...107.44	230,300 '65, n...107.50
Total...$1,000,000	

The long Six ₱ cents of the United States, which cannot be paid off until 1881, advanced this afternoon to 111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent. They gain in preference as the prospect grows near for exchanging the other Six ₱ cent. 5-20s for Five ₱ cents, or else paying them off at par in Gold. The following table, excluding accrued interest, is the relative position of the Public Funds to the par of Gold:

6 ₱ cents of 1881	100¾
6 ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1862	98⅝
6 ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1864	98
6 ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1865, old	98
6 ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1865, new	97
6 ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1867	97¼
5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	96¾

At the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was again very active and excited, and prices upward until after half-past one o'clock, when some signs of realizing by the Bull interest on some of the Western Roads, and at a later hour on New-York Central. The fluctuations were most prominent in Ohio and Mississippi, which ran to 36⅜@36⅝ ₱ cent., and fell back to 35@34½ ₱ cent. The Preferred Stock of the North-West Company showed much firmness, and Chicago and Rock Island was also in favor at advancing prices. The latter sold in the Long Room as high as 107⅜ ₱ cent. After the partial break in the market in the Afternoon there was an unusual stir in the Long Room of the Exchange, and the final quotations were as follows, as compared with Tuesday night. In the Southern State Bonds the changes from yesterday were very slight and the business unimportant in amount. Western Telegraph was steady, and Pacific Mail a fraction better:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅜
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅜	95
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅞	90⅜
Reading Railroad	98½	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	106⅞
North-west Common	76⅜	75⅞
North-west Preferred	86⅛	85⅞
Pacific Mail	42	41⅝
St. Paul Preferred	73⅜	73⅜
St. Paul Common	53⅜	53⅜
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	35⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	51⅞
Western Telegraph	47⅜	47⅜
Erie	22⅜	22⅜
St. Joseph Common	85⅜	88⅜
Union Pacific	23	22⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25.

Gold receipts	$513,825 43
Gold payments	693,782 80
Gold balance	61,096,519 12
Currency receipts	442,539 88
Currency payments	499,858 12
Currency balance	7,120,614 89
Customs	286,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...111⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65...108
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81...111¼	5-20 coup., '67...108⅜
5-20 reg., '62...109⅛	5-20 coup., '68...108¼
5-20 coup., '62...109⅜	10-40 reg...108
5-20 coup., '64...109	10 40 coup...108¼
5-20 coup., '65...109	6s, currency...110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bds...64½	Alabama 8s...97
Tenn. 6s, old...64½	Ala. 5s, Funded...58
Va. 6s, new bds...61¾	Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S. Iss. 59¾
Va. 6s, reg., old...55	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81...100¾
Georgia 6s...81	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86...100¾
Ga. 7s, new bds...87	Ill. Canal Bds. '70...100
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds...93¾	Ill. coup. 6s, '77...100
N. C. 6s, old...46	Ill. coup. 6s, '79...100
N. C. Funding Act. '68 25	Ill. War Loan...100
N. C. new bds...22½	Ind. 6 ₱ cent. W. L...100
N. C. special tax...18¼	Ind. 5 ₱ cent...100
S. C. new bds...59	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78...100
S. C. April & Oct...60	N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan. 104½
Missouri 6s...89	N. Y. coup. Bt'y Loan. 105½
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss. 89	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72. 103½
Louisiana 6s...65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73. 103¾
La. 6s, levee bds...70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 103½
La. 7s, Penitentiary...72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 103¾
California 7s...108¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 103¾
Connecticut 6s...100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 100
Rhode Island 6s...101¼	

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...91	Tol. & Wab. eq. bds...78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...87	Gt. West. 1st, '88...100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est...89	Gt. West. 1st, '88...89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub...88	Gt. West. 2d, '93...81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c., '76...100	Gal. & Chi. ex...100¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...100	Gal. & Chi. 2d...94
Erie 1st ex...97	Chi., R. I. & Pac...97¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79...97	Mor. & Es. 1st...101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...90	Mor. & Es. 2d...97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...83¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F...99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88...79	N. J. Cen. 2d...100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	N. J. Cen. new bds...103
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. 103	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 1st. 101¼
Harlem 1st...100	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d. 98
Har., con. m. & S. F.. 91	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d. 98
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...98
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82...110	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 108¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...79
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d...95½	Chi. & Alt. S. F...100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 99¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st...101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 98¼	Chi. & Alt. inc...93
Cen. Pac. bds...90¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st...97¼
U. Pac. 1st bds...77	Ohio & Miss. con...85¾
U. Pac. inc., 10s...65½	Dub. & S. C. 1st...92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75...106¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st...89¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st...98	Mil. & S. P. 1st, 8s...108¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf...84	Mil. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 94
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc...73	Mil. & S. P. 1st...91¼
Chi. & N. W., S. F...98¼	Mil. & S. P. I. & M. d. 85
Chi. & N. W., int. bds. 90¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d...87
Chi. & N. W. 1st...98¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st...93¼
Consol. 7 ₱ c., con...87¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st...90
Han. & St. Jo. con...103¼	Jol. & Chi. 1st...105
Lack. & West. bds...90	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st...83¼
Del., Lack. & W. 1st...100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d...64
Del., Lack. & W. 2d...94½	Tol., P. & W., E. D...83¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex...93½	Tol., P. & W., W. D...82½
T. & W. 1st St. L. div. 83	Bos., H. & E. guar...21
Tol. & Wab. 2d...84¼	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York...133	Nassau...107
Manhattan...152½	Corn Exchange...126
Mechanics'...123	Continental...92
Union...140	Importers' & Traders'. 157
America...140	Park...140
City...220	Manuf's' & Merchts'... 98½
Phenix...105	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Bank 95
Tradesmen's...147	Central National...102
Mechanics' & Traders'. 130	Fourth National...106¼
National...116	Ninth National...110
Merchants' Exchange 99	Tenth National...122
Leather Manuf's'...200	Oriental...155
Commerce...118	Gold Exchange...70
Broadway...290	American Coal...30
Ocean...85	Western Union Tel...47¼
Mercantile...132	Quicksilver Mining... 7¼
American Exchange. 114	Quicksilver Preferred 10¼
Chatham...162	Mariposa Mining...5¼
Bank of the Republic. 115½	Mariposa Preferred...9
Bank of N. America. 103	Boston Water Power. 19½
Hanover...100	Adams Express...66¾
Irving...118½	Wells-Fargo Express. 35½
Metropolitan...130½	Wells-Fargo Ex., Sep. 2
People's...137½	Am. Mer. Union Ex.. 42¼
Grocers'...116	Pacific Mail...41¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 25.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	100⅝	101
Camden and Amboy	116	116¼
Pennsylvania Central	62¼	62⅝
Reading	98⅜	98½
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	38⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	41	41½
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	87⅛	87⅜

Included in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, from this port, reported for the week ending today, of $5,134,499, is a further shipment of arms and munitions of war to France of the value of $754,000.

The Erie Railway report to the State Engineer for the Railway year ending Sept. 30, 1870, shows:

Gross Earnings	$16,179,461
Expenses and Leases	14,824,860
Net earnings	$1,354,601
Interest on Bonds	$1,646,623
Deficit	$292,022
Capital Stock, 1870	$83,536,910
Capital Stock, 1869	78,536,910
Increase of Capital	$5,000,000

	Capital.	Bonds.
1867	$25,111,210	$22,429,920
1870	83,536,910	23,398,800
Increase	$58,425,700	$968,880

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of $172,000, has declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable Feb. 1.

A correspondent supplies the following statement of the Coal production by the three leading Lackawanna corporations, in 1870: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, 2,098,519 tons; Canal Company, 2,309,948 tons; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 1,086,008 tons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale the above-named Bonds at 90. The Road is finished, and the lands that are mortgaged to secure the Bonds are selling rapidly.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

☞ LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, } Trustees.
C. H. MCCORMICK, }

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	35	Leather, sides	6,035
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Pork, bbls.	1,475
Cotton, bales	4,583	Beef, pks.	24
Cotton-seed, tcs.	6	Cut-meats, pks.	1,181
Copper, bbls.	13	Grease, pks.	254
Dried Fruit, pks.	86	Lard, tcs.	1,746
Eggs, bbls.	426	Butter, pks.	2,040
Flour, bbls.	7,910	Cheese, boxes	328
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Tallow, pks.	48
Corn-meal, bags	1,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	284
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Pea-nuts, bags	676
Buckwh't Flour, bags	139	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Wheat, bushels	21,530	Rice, pks.	167
Corn, bushels	14,400	Starch, boxes	12
Oats, bushels	5,475	Sumac, bags	100
Malt, bushels	1,300	Teas, half chests	59
Grass-seed, bushels	1,012	Tobacco, hhds.	10
Beans, bushels	255	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	257
Hemp, bales	6	Whisky, bbls.	622
Hops, bales	188	Wool, bales	59
Hides, bdls.	3		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—36,570 bushels Wheat, 620 bbls. Flour, 27 bales Hops, 1,420 bales Cotton, 4,717 Staves, 802 boxes Cheese, 50 tcs. Pork.

By the steamer *City of Rio Janeiro*, for Liverpool—2,574 bales Sheep-skins, 965 bales Cotton, 2,950 bbls. Flour, 14,572 bushels Wheat, 886 bags Cotton-seed, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig *Aabine*, for Cadiz—325 cases Refined Petroleum, 59,280 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue in request and steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls quiet and nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 586 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been an active business reported in Rio at firm prices for desirable grades; sales, since our last, 28,654 bags, including, here, 1,502 bags, by the *South American*, on private terms; and at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags, by the British bark *Majorian*, on the spot; 7,053 bags by the American bark *Maggie Gray*; 6,000 bags, by the British ship *Aaron Brown*, 3,600 bags by the British brig *Glide*, and 3,500 bags by the British bark *Bobycito*, to arrive, within a range of from 11¼c.@12¼c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Other kinds quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 17¾c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14¼c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Opened buoyantly at a shade better prices, on a more active inquiry, but closed quiet, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,875 bales for early delivery, (of which 657 bales were to arrive,) including 3,949 bales to shippers, 1,380 bales to spinners, 161 bales to speculators and 385 bales in transit. Also, 7,125 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 900 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 800 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 300 bales at 15⅝c.; May, 100 bales 15¾c.; free on board at Charleston, 300 bales on private terms. And today, for January, 1,100 bales at 15⅛c., 800 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 700 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 7-16c., 500 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 200 bales at 15⅝c.; May, 400 bales at 15⅝c.; free on board at Mobile, 100 bales at 14⅝c.; free on board at Galveston, 200 bales on private terms; free on board at New-Orleans, 125 bales on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Yesterday.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	14
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	15
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅜	15½	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,913
Receipts last week	31,173
Receipts the preceding week	27,215
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	552,352
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	1,000
Exports since Sept. 1	365,221
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,043
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	332,597
Estimated stock here	77,300

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has shown less animation since our last, the reduced offering of desirable lots, and the advanced prices claimed operated against a free movement, either for shipment or home use. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for low grades, the bids have not been satisfactory to holders, and the dealings have not been extensive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,650 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; very good to fancy, $7@$7 20; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$5 00@$5 85
Sour Flour	5 30@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 20
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 85@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate supply and demand at buoyant rates; sales reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 10 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 50 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quoted higher on a good demand, at $4 25@$5 85 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 40 for Southern, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., sales, 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at steady prices. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20@$7 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	7 10@ 9 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@ 5 85
Corn-meal, poor to very choice	3 50@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—There has been an active and somewhat excited movement in Wheat at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The dealings have been mainly on speculative account, and in new crop No. 2 Spring at $1 54@$1 55 in store and afloat, closing firmly at $1 55 for anything really prime. The export demand was checked by the high prices asked; a light business was reported on the basis of $1 55@$1 56 for full loads of prime, afloat, with $1 57 reported for some car-lots of very choice. In the poorer grades of Spring, as also in Red and Amber Winter and in White Wheat, the transactions were on a quite moderate scale at the ruling figures. The offerings of desirable samples of either Spring or Winter were very limited. The speculative purchases of Spring were mostly on Western orders. Sales have been reported since our last of 168,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 54@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 55 bid, and $1 57@$1 58 asked; No. 2 do., $1 55@$1 57, mainly at $1 55@$1 56, afloat, and $1 54@$1 55 in store; Old Spring at $1 37@$1 45; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 60; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 55@$1 60; White Southern nominally at $1 60@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good request at a further rise of about 1c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been mainly for home trade purposes, though there has been a better export inquiry noted. Shippers purchased prime new Mixed Western at 85c.@86c.; and White Southern at 94c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 83c.@86c., chiefly at 84½c.@85½c. for New Mixed Western; 84c.@87c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 85c.@95c. for White do.; 81c.@83c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been scarce and held higher, but has been inactive at from $1 05@$1 15 for Western, and $1 06@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at unchanged rates; sales 5,450 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 08@$1 10, and State at 85c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been dull and nominal, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in more demand and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels, at 60c.@65½c., as extremes for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania. New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 62½c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 64c. for do. afloat; 63c.@65c. for State; 61c.@64c. for Jersey, and 64c.@65c., in store, and 64½c.@65c., afloat, for new White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,570 bbls. Flour, and 51,142 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in light demand at 80c.@$1 20 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The inquiry has been almost wholly for the better grades, which have been quoted steady; other kinds dull and heavy. We quote the range from 8c.@14c. for crop of 1870, at 4c.@6c. for Yearlings, 1c.@3c. for older growth, and 20c.@22½c. for California, ₱ lb. Receipts, 188 bales; exports, 27 bales.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quite active, and the better qualities have been fairly steady in price, while the poorer grades have been depressed and irregular. Sales, 1,340 bbls., part at auction, at from 53c.@70½c. ₱ gallon. Foreign has been dull and unsettled. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@55c.; New-Orleans at from 50c.@73c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted stronger on a lighter and moderate inquiry on the basis of $2 25 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet at 48¼c.@49c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49¼c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 15@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 30@$3 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, for prompt delivery, has been quite scarce, and quoted up to 14½c.@15c. ₱ gallon, but has not been active at the advanced figures, which were above the limits of purchasers. For forward delivery, sales were reported of some 2,000 bbls. for all February, deliverable at the rate of 500 bbls. ₱ week, at 14c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in rather better request at 13½c. here, and 18c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were only 80 bbls. At the Creek business was more active and the market rather excited, on the basis of $4 15@$4 20, on the Upper, and $4 25@$4 30 on the Lower Roads, early deliveries, the tendency at the close having been upward. Sales of equal to 15,000 bbls. Lower Road delivery, seller first half of the year, were reported in part at $4 ₱ bbl. Refined has been quoted somewhat steadier in the local market, on a limited offering, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of only 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24¼c.@24½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White were sold for early delivery at 24 1-16c. ₱ gallon; and 1,500 bbls. do., February to April, on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,200 bbls. The exports thence included 120,053 gallons for London. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in request at from 28½c.@29½c., for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon; sales, 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been quiet at 9¼c. in shipping order, 15c. in casks, and 4¼c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been lightly dealt in for prompt delivery, and has been quoted easier and somewhat irregular as to price. There has been a limited call for Old Mess at about previous figures; for Clear Pork at $24, and for extra Prime at $18 75@$19, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess has been in good demand, chiefly for export, with sales of some 900 bbls. at firm rates. Otherwise the dealings for immediate delivery have been unimportant. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 1,350 bbls. at $22 50@$23, chiefly $22 75@$22 87 for New Mess; $22 for Old Mess; $18 25@$19 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $21 50 for Prime Mess; $24 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very moderate inquiry noted, on the basis of $22 50 for Western Mess, seller February, and $22 75 seller March, showing an easier market. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been scarce, and wanted at higher prices. We now quote the range at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Western, and 8¾c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats have been in demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported at equal to 190 pks. at 13¼c.@14¼c. for Pickled Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at steady rates; sales 130 boxes Long Clear at 11½c.@11¾c.; and some odd lots of Cumberland at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in rather limited demand, opening in favor of buyers, but closing somewhat stronger under the more favorable advices from the Chicago market. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11¾c.@13c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¼c.@12⅜c. for New Western Steam, and 12¾c.@12½c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller February at 13¼c., March at 13¼c.@13⅜c., closing at about 13¼c.@13⅜c., and April at 13½c. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $14@$15 for Plain Mess; $17@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet but firm at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 165 tcs. Beef Hams have been in good demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter has been in request at steady prices. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 2,040 pks. Cheese continues quiet at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 328 boxes.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been less liberal, and holders have been firmer in their views as to price. The demand, however, has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 523 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9¼c.@11¼c.; 113 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8¼c.@10¼c., and 430 boxes Havana at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¼c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in moderate request at from 11¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.@14¼c.; A's, 13¼c.@13¾c.; B's, 13c.@13¼c.; Extra C's, 12¼c.@12¾c., and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, 52,500 lbs. Stearine at 12¼c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted higher, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. in small lots, at 95c.@95½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 622 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite tame throughout, though there have been no remarkable changes reported in rates. The offerings of produce have been on a restricted scale. The speculative activity and buoyancy in Wheat operated against the execution of export orders, and impeded the outward movement. The Cotton offerings were the most liberal and at about steady figures. There was not much inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum trade, the scarcity of Oil checking export purchases. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,650 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, ₱ lb.; equal to 25,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, part at 6½d., but mainly on private terms; 300 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 300 tcs. Lard, 150 boxes Bacon, and 170 hhds. Tallow, at from 25s.@30s. ₱ ton; and 450 boxes Cheese on private terms. A British ship of 391 tons register has been placed on the berth for general cargo for Liverpool, and has already engaged some 2,000 bales Cotton, included in the aggregate already given. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 1d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 pks. weight and measurement goods, chiefly at 30s.@40s. ₱ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. ₱ hhd. For the Mediterranean and back, an American brig, of about 425 tons capacity, from Philadelphia, at a round sum; and rechartered with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum for Gibraltar and orders at 5s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871.

There was literally no trade in Live Stock on this forenoon, owing to the non-arrival of cattle trains. There were 3 cars of Hogs due at Fortieth-street Yards on this forenoon that could not unload, owing to the encumbered condition of the railroad terminus. Also, 5 cars of Sheep due at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards remained on the line of railroad, unable to get forward. Both lots will be on sale to-morrow.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 23, 1871: 676 head of horned Cattle, 3,354 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 6 Horses, arrived in 58 cars. Weekly report of Sheep sold at Weehawken Yards, by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, for week ending Jan. 23, 1871: 3,252 Sheep; range of prices from 4¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.; average, ₱ head, $4 22½. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 25, 1871, 5,849 Hogs, 36 head of horned Cattle.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TAUCHUNG AUF TAUSCHUNG. Leading character by Miss Veneta.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Marie Seebach, Mme. Michalesi, Miss Marie Krebs, Mr. W. Candidus, and Mr. Fred. Stein.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The defeat of the Prussians at Dijon, on Sunday, was complete. The Sixty-first Prussian Regiment is said to have been destroyed by the force under RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI. After the battle, the Prussians retreated toward Messigny, Norges and Savigny. The Germans have cut the railroad between Lyons and Besançon, at Byans. A French force is reported to be marching on Aubervilliers. Extensive conflagrations attend the bombardment of Longwy, but the shelling is vigorously continued. The Prussian cavalry have advanced to Bazouges, Faverils and Noailles. The French prisoners at Liege have been detected in another plot to escape. The Belgian authorities have made an important seizure of arms at Ypres. The Prussians in the west of France are reported to be falling back. They have evacuated Alençon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters of administration upon the will of the late President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, have been granted to Mme. LYNCH by Lord PENZANCE, of the English Probate Court. The execution of the former will was proved by the affidavit of Gen. MCMAHON, formerly American Minister to Paraguay.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Gen. BLAIR, of Missouri, took the oath of office, and Mr. WILSON's credentials for a new term of service were presented. Among the bills introduced was one extending to all the Southern States the provisions of the act limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 was debated for some time, but went over without action. The Income Tax Repeal bill was next taken up, and Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, urged its passage, while Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, opposed it. It was finally laid aside, and Mr. FENTON, of New-York, proceeded to make a personal explanation with regard to remarks made by his colleague, Mr. CONKLING, on the previous day, concerning matters in the New-York Custom-house. This led to a long dispute between the two New-York Senators, which took up the remainder of the day. Mr. SCHURZ, who was entitled to the floor for a speech on the Civil Service Reform bill, will probably speak on that subject today.

In the House several bills were reported from Committees and passed. Among these was one extending the benefits of the act establishing an asylum for disabled soldiers and sailors to those who fought in the War of 1812. A bill was also passed turning over several military reservations near the forts on the Western frontier to the Secretary of the Interior to be sold. The bill to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads on the public lands came up for consideration; two substitutes were offered and then it went over till today. Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was asked whether there was likely to be a session of Congress on the 4th of March, and replied that there undoubtedly would be, and in his opinion it would continue until the middle of April or the first of May. The Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,359,409, was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and a discussion arose on the Indian policy of the country. About one-half of the bill had been considered when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate, yesterday, was one to refund to each drafted person who paid $300 for a substitute during the war, that sum with interest, to be raised by taxation. Notice was given of a bill to build surface railroads through the counties of New-York and Westchester. A prohibitory bone-boiling and fat-melting bill was reported. The bill requiring the Union Ferry Company to run boats at Catharine-street every fifteen minutes throughout the night was ordered to a third reading. The bill extending the time for collecting taxes was passed. In the Assembly a petition was presented from a colored woman asking for a law allowing women to vote, as, under the Fifteenth Amendment, she claimed she had been made a citizen and should have the right to vote. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Printing Appropriation bill was reported, and the bill to establish a public park in the Seventeenth Ward of New-York. The resolution calling on the Central, Hudson River and Erie Railroad Companies for detailed statements of their business was adopted. The bill amending the charter and changing the name of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary was passed.

GENERAL.

The President has directed Gen. AUGUR, at Omaha, to temporarily subsist RED CLOUD'S Indians, who were recently represented to be starving, and to send them 1,000 head of cattle from the nearest point. He has also directed the issuing of subsistence to the Indians near Laramie, and ammunition for small game to such as may come to Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman.

Letters from persons who went to Magdolina with the colonizing expedition known as the "Lower California Company," represent the country as worthless, having no production for sustaining life, and no fresh water.

In a letter to the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral ROGERS, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, announces his return from Pekin to Wessung with Mr. SEWARD and his party. He also gives an outline of his impressions regarding affairs in the Chinese Empire, which are anything but encouraging to the interests of the present dynasty. In fact he regards the present régime as doomed, and its fate deferred only for a short period by the war in Europe, which prevented France from taking summary vengeance for the Tien-tsin massacre.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention in New-Haven, yesterday, renominated last year's ticket, as follows: Governor, MARSHALL JEWELL; Lieutenant-Governor, MORRIS TYLER; Secretary of State, HIRAM APPELMAN; Treasurer, DAVID P. NICHOLS; Controller, JAS. W. MANNING.

Only three of the party of filibusters that recently landed in Cuba remain alive, according to a Havana telegram.

Two children died from tasting the contents of a vial picked up in the ruins of a drug-store burned in Milford, Mass. This makes five who have lost their lives by the fire in question.

THOMAS GARRETT, a prominent abolitionist, and well known as a friend of escaping slaves, died in Wilmington, Del., yesterday morning, aged eighty-two. He had been ill for some time.

Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, sent to the Senate, yesterday, the following appointments: Chief-Justice, MERCER BEASLEY; Secretary of State, HENRY C. KELSEY; Clerk in Chancery, Senator HENRY S. LITTLE, of Monmouth.

The second annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association was held in Concord, yesterday, and Mrs. ARMENIA L. WHITE, of Concord, was elected President. LUCY STONE, Mrs. BOWLES and others made addresses.

DANIELS, who was implicated in the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, Belfast, Me., died yesterday, of consumption.

The death of JAMES F. RANDOLPH, father of Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, occurred at Easton, Penn., yesterday. He was eighty years of age, and was for many years editor of the New-Brunswick *Fredonian*.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, of Leavenworth, has been elected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts on His Defense.

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has published a defense of himself in the columns of the *Sun*, of which paper he is part proprietor. He prefixes to this defense the following curious title: "Why should Gen. GRANT be hostile to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS?" This is a very Irish way of putting the matter. Common sense would have suggested that the question should be reversed, and that the title should have read: "Why should MARSHALL O. ROBERTS be hostile to Gen. GRANT?" If *that* question were frankly answered, we might get at the secret of many eccentricities lately displayed by Mr. ROBERTS, to the amazement of his friends and the delight of his enemies.

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is at least determined to make no secret of his enmity toward the President. He can order the paper of which he is part owner to come to his defense; perhaps, also, we may assume that he gives it directions to keep up a course of wanton and cowardly misrepresentation of the President. Even in putting forward Mr. ROBERTS' defense yesterday, the *Sun* vilified the President afresh. Was that Mr. ROBERTS' doing? At any rate, one thing may be pretty safely inferred—Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has never remonstrated with the *Sun* for heaping all kinds of unmanly insults upon the President. His secret malignity toward Gen. GRANT was doubtless increased a little while ago, when he came to the conclusion—with or without reason—that the President was not particularly anxious to see him nominated as Governor of this State. After that, Mr. ROBERTS confessedly worked hard for the Democrats—actually standing over the polls and taking ballots from the hands of men who were about to vote the ticket agreed upon by the Republican leaders. If this is not a fact, Mr. ROBERTS will doubtless let us know it through the columns of the paper which he partly owns, and evidently sometimes inspires.

But we advise Mr. ROBERTS, while he is about it, to conduct the controversy in the spirit of a man of honor, and therefore to restrain his journal from misrepresenting *our* position. He defends himself from us on two grounds, one of which is that his assailants are "not Americans." What that has to do with the actual merits of the case is not very apparent, the question of real importance being whether what we say of him is *true* or not; but when a man finds himself justly exposed, he will sometimes resort to very shabby artifices to escape from his position. Mr. ROBERTS knows perfectly well that this journal is exclusively owned and controlled, and its policy on every subject dictated, by Americans whom he has known pretty nearly all his life; and when he asserts anything to the contrary, he does but repeat that which he is well aware is not the truth. Does Mr. ROBERTS suppose that no public journal can be "American" which does not receive bribes from TWEED and FISK? When journalists decline to be bought, or to levy blackmail, does Mr. ROBERTS generally set them down as "un-American?" Pray what is there to be proud of in Mr. ROBERTS' model journal? Let him go a little further into the subject, if he wants to touch it at all.

In the next place, Mr. ROBERTS calls us "the organ of the Custom-house." That charge we leave to be judged by the public. We certainly did not have much to do with the appointment of the Collector, and it was only the other day that we took him to task rather severely for certain acts which seemed to us ill-considered on his part. If this journal is the organ of the Custom-house, it is an organ from which very little music can be extracted. Was not Mr. ROBERTS one of the very foremost in extolling our "independence" when we freely criticised a certain policy in regard to the Custom-house? He is afflicted with a very short memory, just as some of his defenders are afflicted with an itching palm.

Mr. ROBERTS follows the example of a good many other persons when they cannot find any valid excuse for unfair or improper conduct. They try to assign motives which do not exist for the attacks made upon them. This course may do well enough for the *World* or the *Sun*, but can it be supposed that it deceives the public? What they want to know is whether the charges brought against Mr. ROBERTS are well founded or not? Did he not, for instance, work for the Democrats in the last election for Governor, because he was disappointed at not getting the nomination for himself? Did he not sign the white-washing report in company with ASTOR and TAYLOR, and did he not admit that he only spent six hours in looking over the City accounts? He knows very well how little claim he now has to be regarded as a perfectly straight-forward and candid Republican. It will not do for him to wriggle out of his responsibility by saying, "For Heaven's sake help me; I am attacked by a frightful foreigner. I smell the blood of an Englishman." That has nothing whatever to do with his responsibility to the public for disingenuous conduct. He knows to whom he appealed for gentle treatment after he had signed the Astor report, and dreaded the just consequences of his perfidy. Does he imagine that such a transaction as the Connolly whitewashing can be forgotten quite so soon as that little bargain for the *Illinois*?

Senator Morton's Committee.

There can be no doubt as to the existence of facts sufficient to justify the inquiry into the condition of the South, which a Special Committee of the Senate has been appointed to conduct. The memorial of the National Labor Convention may be somewhat too general to be accepted as testimony, and somewhat too sweeping to be exactly just; but it presents the colored man's case as against the local administration of justice in some of the Southern States in a light which cannot be wholly disregarded. "The local Courts," the memorialists declare, "not only fail to redress the wrongs of our people and to punish offenses against them, but they are used as convenient instruments of our oppression." Outrages by bands of armed and disguised men are declared to be almost everywhere "more or less frequent, especially during and subsequent to a political canvass."

The information communicated by the President, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, is of more importance because more specific. It relates almost entirely to North Carolina and Louisiana, and so much of it as proceeds from army officers will commend itself to public attention and belief. It is impossible to disregard a statement like that of Lieut. HAMBRICK, who, having been sent by Major-Gen. CANBY to investigate affairs in Alamance County, N. C., reported on March 14, 1870, that he found "a formidable body of men organized in said county," whose object appeared to be to drive out the colored and Union men. "This they accomplished," he added, "by murder and corporal punishment." This evidence exhibits one aspect of the case. Another side is shown by Capt. EVAN THOMAS, of the Fourth Artillery, in reference to Robeson County in the same State. "The cause of the trouble in this county is in no way political," he wrote on the 30th December last. He proceeded to say that a band of outlaws, all of them mulattoes, "have been for the period of four years hiding in the numerous swamps that traverse this county in this direction, and robbing and murdering the citizens." The civil authority is described as "powerless to do anything toward their capture." The injustice of holding the whole community responsible, and of attributing crime to the prevalence of a disloyal spirit, is exemplified in the statement of Capt. FRANK, of the Eighth Infantry, dated Raleigh, July 26, 1870. "The condition of civil affairs in many counties is certainly very bad," he declares, but "I do not believe any organized resistance likely to occur, unless it comes from a few young and ignorant men, who, under the name of Kuklux Klan have committed such diabolical outrages." As for the people, Capt. FRANK reports that "the feeling generally prevails that they were once led into a war by designing men, but that they will not be again under any circumstances." We select these statements at random from the mass of documents transmitted by the President, as indicating the prevalence of organized crime, and the feebleness of the civil power in many parts of the South, while at the same time proving the necessity of caution and discrimination in judging of the general spirit and condition of the Southern people.

Nor will any view of the case be fully satisfactory which is confined to the reconstructed States. Kentucky requires investigation quite as much as North Carolina. We have the evidence of its Democratic Governor as to the prevalence of crime in various districts of Kentucky. There seems to be as many organized bands of outlaws in that State as in any other locality; they operate in darkness, with special hostility to colored people and Republicans, and with almost absolute impunity. These admissions of the Governor are in conformity with reports which for months past have proceeded from unofficial sources;—the fact being placed beyond controversy that lawlessness abounds in a State which knew not the Reconstruction acts, and that it is there animated by intense aversion to freedmen, and to white opponents of the Democracy.

Manifestly, however, such an investigation as that which has been entrusted to the Senate Committee should be so conducted as to command the confidence of all parties. There is good ground for the inquiry: so much, at least, must be conceded. But to derive from it the greatest possible benefit, its management must be governed by an evident determination to hold all things subordinate to truth and right. To set out with a theory and with a preconceived purpose of finding pretexts for legislation in the interest of a party, would be to deprive the Committee of the moral support which is essential to the success of its labors. Let us be made acquainted with all aspects of a very important subject, and the country will then be enabled to decide, intelligently and wisely, what legislation is needed to preserve order and vindicate the authority of law.

Evening in a Broadway Saloon.

Some people find fault with the lack of picturesque elements in our civilization. These romantic souls hanker after an infusion of the decayed anachronisms of the Old World, were it only for the sake of infusing a little variety into what they consider the too uniform course of our daily existence. We cannot have poetry, it seems, with the ring of the old ballads in it, because we have no Scotts, Leslies, or Grahams to transmit deadly feuds from generation to generation, and vary the even course of stealing their neighbors' cattle with a robust and refreshing habit of breaking each other's heads. Tragedy languishes because such bloody quarrels as those of the Montagues and Capulets are supposed to have no parallel; and history, even, loses half its fascination because we have no more Guelfs and Ghibbelines to give a touch of sanguinary personal hatred to the affairs of nations and empires. On the principle that a living dog is better than a dead lion, we fail to see any good reason why the modern ruffian may not yield poetic suggestion as well as the ancient moss-trooper, and noble or royal swash-bucklers. What, for example, could be more replete with materials for a ballad-writer or a dramatist than the progress and termination of the great feud between JIM HAGGERTY and "Reddy the Blacksmith?" Two rival cities trained the pair, and sent them forth as a challenge to the world to show scoundrels of a deeper dye. Philadelphia, however, failed to appreciate her favored son, and like an ungracious step-dame, sent him adrift in a world that was hardly prepared to welcome him. In New-York he found at length consolation for the ingratitude of his own fellow-citizens. There, he had but one steadfast friend in the City Government; here he soon discovered he might easily find a good many; there the policemen were not afraid to arrest him when the occasion presented; here he was regarded with impressive awe by the force, and treated with that consideration and respect which his versatile talents deserved.

There was but one man who ventured to dispute his supremacy when it pleased him to sally forth of an evening, attended by his admiring and faithful henchmen. If New-York was not jealous at seeing her own ruffians excelled in their own especial walk, WILLIAM VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," certainly was. He felt that the blue ribbon of pure rascality was in danger of being snatched from Manhattan, and so, having an unquestionable right to become its champion, he meditated mischief to the young Philadelphian. The smouldering feud burst into flame some months ago, when, after a day's conviviality, the two doughty champions had a "battle royal" amid the congenial surroundings of a Broadway saloon. On that memorable occasion, the bold representative of the City of Brotherly Love had recourse to what may be termed his "swashing blow," and which consisted of getting an opponent's head in chancery—*i. e.*, under his arm—and then and there pummeling it very badly with a decanter. HAGGERTY, being either too useful a character to be locked up before an election, or his capture being too dangerous an achievement for the Police, was allowed to enjoy unmolested all the honors of victory. It is impossible to say how soon he might have become a Common Councilman, or even a Sheriff, had not the untoward accident of Tuesday night brought his career to a beautiful termination. "Reddy" doubtless suffered somewhat in reputation from his inglorious defeat, but he appears to have borne it philosophically, sustained by the certainty that his opportunity for retrieving it would in due course occur. On Tuesday, HAGGERTY had been bracing a constitution already showing signs of wear, with the natural stimulant of sleighing, and the artificial one of numerous "drinks." Attended by his customary body-guard he had entered on the series of nightly prowlings, which is familiarly termed being on the "rampage." To a man who valued decanters as much for being handy weapons of offense as for holding his favorite liquor, a saloon was likely to bring suggestions of a fight. Accordingly, we find that, on the evening in question, HAGGERTY's progress was pleasantly varied by hard drinking and heavy fighting. He had already achieved another victory over his friends, the Police, when in the full tide of elation, following a day well spent, he entered the friendly shades of PAT EGAN's saloon, and basked in the admiration of a select circle of admirers.

Next to being in a fight himself, HAGGERTY's dearest delight was to see some other body so engaged. Accordingly, when two lesser ruffians came to high words on the great question of whether MACE or HEENAN was the greater pugilist, HAGGERTY felt that it was due both to the place, the company, and the subject, that the disputants should settle it by blackening each other's eyes. The proprietor of the saloon appears to have had some base, prudential considerations to urge on the subject, but he was immediately overruled, and the doors were shut as religiously as if the cellar had been a Freemason's lodge and HAGGERTY Worshipful Grand Master. At the critical moment, "Reddy the Blacksmith," appears like *Benvolio* among the servants of the rival houses of Verona, and attempts to drag off one of the chief actors in the fight. This was more than the imperial HAGGERTY could stand, and after scornfully reminding the other of his previous experience under similar circumstances, was preparing, by a move toward the decanters, to administer once more his "swashing blow." Warned by experience, the wary "Reddy" finished with his pistol the career of a rival who would, doubtless, have conferred a similar favor upon society had he been allowed a few minutes longer to do so. The world is well rid of such a man. We cannot affect to regret the result of this row; if the law will not take off the rogues, we suppose they must be left to finish each other, like the Kilkenny cats.

The Spider's Parlor.

Admirers of protean journalism who remember the *World's* glowing eulogies, a year ago, of the magnificence of a certain City potentate, must have read with peculiar pleasure the tribute in its last Sunday's issue to the Albany splendors of Senator TWEED. It is quite proper that the journal which celebrated the palatial mansions, the gorgeous stables, and the overflowing punch-bowls of the prosperous "Boss," should work itself into paroxysms of delight over the sumptuous upholstery and well-stored wine-closets of his lodgings at the capital. We are only surprised, indeed, that the *World's* flunkey has not sooner learned to

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."

From a hand which can lavish fifty thousand dollars on charity, what may not one expect under the inspiration of gratitude? A street opening, at least.

Fired with such hopes, and furnished with a new dickey, a free pass, and a plentiful supply of epithets, our worthy Jeames betook himself to Albany, and soon "had the felicity of visiting Mr. TWEED" at his rooms. His first observation on being presented to the great man was that like an equally maligned coworker, he was not "so black as he is painted." The "'Squire, as the politicians familiarly call him," (Boss being relegated to the vulgar herd,) was engaged in another apartment when Jeames entered the reception room. He had therefore "leisure to notice some of the characteristics of the place in which the 'Squire formally receives visitors." The 'Squire's quarters on the second floor of the Delavan House, City tax-payers will be glad to know, "are perhaps the most sumptuous and convenient to be found at any hotel in the country." "Elegance, comfort and oddity combine to make them attractive." Rich carpets and sofas, cushioned and basket chairs, broad centre-tables and hospitable-looking sideboards, red coal fires burning under fine mantles, and tasteful window-hangings—all these things our honest lackey tells us, with inimitable *naïveté*, "have a cheerful and significant look." Most readers will agree with him about the "significance" of the thing. "Large framed photographs of Gov. HOFFMAN and several Democratic notabilities" adorn the walls, and perhaps as a relief from these very serious subjects, "three comic-colored statuettes are perched in front of the pier glass on the mantel." At his desk Mr. TWEED is inspired to all high and noble aims, by the contemplation of personal beauty and innocence as embodied in a photograph of himself.

This, it must be admitted, is fine. But let not the reader be deceived. This is only the prelude whereby the crafty Jeames prepares us for yet unimagined splendors. He remarked upon the cosiness of the rooms, doubtless sitting on the remote edge of one of the cushioned chairs, and slinking behind his hat as he spoke. "Let me show you how I live," said the magnanimous Senator, and, *presto*, Jeames was transported into fairy land. "He rose and piloted the way through the office, and on into a suite of apartments so much more magnificent than those we had left," that even Jeames, accustomed as he is to high life and aristocratic luxury, "was quite taken with amaze." Thenceforth he makes no further attempt at coherent description. The choicest platitudes do injustice to the subject, and he loses himself and his readers in a wild delirium He revels in "gorgeous parlors and vivid chromos;" he maunders in wild ecstacy through "bedrooms and bath-rooms superbly fitted up;" he smacks his poor bewildered lips over "wine-closets plenteously stored;" he glows in maudlin rhapsody over the private door, "which, opening from another hall into these retired and splendid quarters, evinced Mr. TWEED's fondness for domestic luxury." And, finally, it is in a perfect epilepsy of adulation that he feebly points out the double doors which separate this domestic paradise from the "reception-room and offices"—doors which perfectly exclude the sounds of political "consultations," and the sweet murmur of legislative blasphemy.

Having staggered out of this overpowering magnificence, Jeames had barely strength to whisper that it was not only gorgeous but extremely comfortable. "Well, I'll tell you it is," said Mr. TWEED—and here comes the moral of this pretty little tale. "His remark," interprets Jeames, in an admiring parenthesis, "is full of significance for young men who may desire to imitate his career and obtain his eminence." This is the moral for young men. "I always have been comfortable," says Mr. TWEED. "Now that I am able, I love to enjoy life with my family and friends according to my means; and even before I was so well able I made myself comfortable and took the chances." Does anybody doubt it? And ought not every young man to be encouraged hereafter to make himself comfortable, even before he is able, and to take the chances? To be sure, this theory of life sometimes brings a man into trouble in Courts of law, but if anybody doubts its correctness let him consider TWEED. He is the practical result of reversing the maxim that honesty is the best policy. If he had lived simply by honest labor, would he ever have enjoyed the distinguished honor of a call from the respected Jeames mentioned above?

MINOR TOPICS.

Senator FENTON is determined to prove that he is one of the "irreconcilables," and that no consideration of public good shall restrain him from prosecuting his feuds. What he did in the last election to defeat the Republican ticket is now pretty well appreciated, and since then he has undoubtedly made as much progress as he finds possible toward getting his followers into compact fighting order. We may regret his attitude, without entertaining the slightest doubt about the results which will accrue from it. The people are, after all, wiser than some of those who assume to lead them. Yesterday Mr. FENTON thought proper to badger Senator CONKLING again, and the latter replied in a temperate and prudent manner. Senator FENTON complains that his friends have been turned out of the New-York Custom-house, simply *because* they are his friends. Being challenged to give some proof of this, he evaded the point altogether, and fell back upon his favorite generalities. Senator FENTON has some sturdy friends to back him, but even with their aid he will never succeed in proving the worse case the better one. His position toward the Administration and all its friends is rapidly getting to be one of declared instead of secret hostility, and so far we commend his course. If we are to meet with enemies, it is better to have them in the "open" than in ambush. Let Senator CONKLING stand to his ground—public opinion will supply all the help *he* needs to enable him to gain the victory.

We hope our readers will take the trouble to peruse the letter to the Republican General Committee from the special committee of five, appointed from the Republican State Committee. It sets forth the grounds on which Tammany Republicans are arraigned for infidelity to the party. In each of the twenty-one Assembly District Associations "large numbers of open and self-avowed Democrats are enrolled as members, and take part in the election of officers of the associations, and in the election of delegates to Republican nominating conventions, but on election days vote the Democratic ticket." Many of the officers are members of Republican District Associations, hold office under Tammany, or are open and avowed Democrats. Particulars will be found in the report elsewhere. Here is another statement: "Of the 159 members of the Republican General Committee of 1870, not less than thirty held relations in the different City Departments with Tammany Hall, and received pay and emoluments from the Democratic Party." This is said to be equally true of the Republican General Committee of 1871. The State Committee desire to investigate these charges, and the City Committee assent to that course. Now let us have the truth. There are sources of weakness enough in the Republican Party without our being saddled with those which distinct treachery would bring upon us. If the charges reported in the letter of the Subcommittee can be substantiated, there must be instant reorganization on the only sound basis—that, namely, which Mr. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., lays down in the following passage from his letter to the *Tribune*: "Let me express the hope and belief that we are soon to have Republican organizations in this City, none of whose officers will be in the receipt of Tammany money—organizations which will embrace among them all true Republicans, and only such, and be managed on principles of honesty and fair dealing." In these sentiments the bulk of the party will, we have no doubt, thoroughly concur.

Harper's Weekly, among several excellent articles this week, has one upon the position of President GRANT before the country, which is full of good sense, and consequently well deserves the attention of the public. The writer reminds us of the tendency of Democratic opinions as now professed:

> "It is by Democratic votes that Gen. BLAIR, who would have relinquished the victory in which he took part, is elected to the Senate. It is by Democratic votes that a portrait of Gen. LEE is ordered by the Virginia Senate, and a portrait of Gen. THOMAS is declined. It is by Democratic papers that Gen. LONGSTREET is decried, because he did not persist in his hostile attitude to the Government. It is by Democratic papers, in fine, that rebels are extolled, and the great results of the war are belittled. Meanwhile the leaders of that party are seen to be substantially unchanged. The old Copperhead element is supreme. The party orators and papers cry out against Republican extravagance and corruption, while in the Government of the City of New-York the whole country beholds an illustration of Democratic economy and honesty!"

Set by the side of all this the objections brought against Gen. GRANT, and what do they amount to? When they are sifted down, nothing remains but captious criticisms from disaffected office-seekers, and impudent slanders from sources unworthy the attention of any intelligent or respectable man.

Mr. SEWARD continues his Eastern journey with much dignity and success. The account of his visit to Pekin, and the diplomatic fashion of his intercourse with Prince KUNG and other notables of the "Flowery Land," as furnished by our special correspondent, will be found equally interesting and suggestive. As an "outer barbarian" Mr. SEWARD has received very exceptional honors from the punctilious official circles of the Chinese capital. We have this, among other indications, to show that our Republic is regarded with more than customary confidence by the ancient Empire across the Pacific.

The remarks of District-Attorney FELLOWS, yesterday, with reference to the fearful prevalence in this City of the crime of infant murder, were no stronger than the occasion demanded. It is doubtless true that society has itself mainly to blame for the existence of places where murder is made easy under circumstances that differ as widely as the Fifth-avenue mansion from the slums of the Five Points. But it is also true that the preventive power of the law has never been directed with sufficient vigor to the repression of this hideous vice. Unless a case is absolutely forced upon the attention of the authorities, we never hear of the slightest effort being made to inculpate the well-known professors of the science of child-murder. Public sentiment is, to a certain extent, debased, or such a traffic could not exist; but its open tolerance under statutes that define for it the severest penalties, helps to make the debasement much more complete.

As surely as the thermometer sinks a few degrees, so surely does the scale of relapsing-fever cases rise. In the crowded cellars and tenement-houses of the lower part of the City, people live on the border land between health and pestilential disease. A slight increase in the poisonous gas with which the air is impregnated—a slightly-increased demand upon the activity of the sluggish vital organs—and unfortunates who herd together in the filth and squalor of our lower Wards show signs of the disease that is perpetually latent in their scantily nourished frames. To the dangers incident to the season, we have at present to watch against the perils of contagious diseases now prevalent in Europe. When, in the single case of London, we find that small-pox increased from ninety-nine fatal seizures in the first quarter of [illegible], to 584 in the last, it is obvious that too rigid a supervision can hardly be exercised over the emigrant vessels at present on the way to this port.

Secretary BOUTWELL can gain neither credit for the Treasury nor honor for himself by resisting the repeal of the income tax. He maintains his consistency, perhaps, by appearing before the Ways and Means Committee as an advocate of the continuance of the tax, but consistency is not the highest virtue a statesman can possess. Sometimes it may degenerate into mere obstinacy. No argument Mr. BOUTWELL can use will reconcile the country to the most odious of all existing imposts, or justify a burden which will cost the Government its [illegible] value. [illegible] relief which Congress last session granted the tax-payers would have been withheld. He would have kept up the war rates of taxation, simply that he might have more money to expend upon the redemption of obligations not yet due. This seems to be the only financial idea which Mr. BOUTWELL deems worthy of attention. It is not an idea that finds favor with the people, as he should ere now have discovered.

"Will less cotton be planted?" is a question now earnestly discussed by the Press of Georgia. The general conclusion is that less ought to be planted, but that until the agricultural societies have educated the planters up to a correct appreciation of the profitableness of diversified crops, they will continue to expend all their energies in cotton. They grow little else, and are dependent upon others for food. The result is, as the Savannah *Republican* declares, that "the staple will not even pay for its own production, much less feed, clothe and otherwise support the planter and his family. The system is starving out the whole planting interest, and with it bringing the entire South to beggary." We apprehend that the mere fact of growing more cereals and less cotton would not make the planters prosperous. It would mitigate the consequences of failure in any one crop, and might produce a wider average of independence and comfort. So far, undoubtedly, it is desirable. But the right use of free colored labor has yet to be learned, together with the need of more thrift and care in the cultivation of the various crops than the planters have been accustomed to exercise.

The Oldest Surviving Member of Congress.

In showing, as we did, one day last week, that Ex-Gov. THROOP of this State, as well as Chief-Justice ROBERTSON of Kentucky, were surviving members of the Congress of 1815, we have called out the fact that HON. M. THATCHER, of Maine, now ninety-five years old, was a member of Congress in 1802, sixty-nine years ago! These instances of longevity of public men are quite interesting. We remember to have seen, two or three years ago, an item in which it was stated that JOSHUA DEWEY, a member of our State Legislature from Otsego County in 1798, was then a resident of Brooklyn, and in the enjoyment of good health. Not being otherwise informed, we infer that he is still living. In looking through legislative journals we fail to recognize another survivor for twenty years, and until the session of 1818, when our respected fellow-citizen, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, was a member of the Assembly. DAVID C. JUDSON, of St. Lawrence, was a member of that Legislature, and is still living. We believe that ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a member of the Assembly from this City in 1819, is still living. Mr. ULSHOEFFER was again a member in 1819. ELIAL P. FOOTE, a member of the Legislature of 1820, from Chautauqua, is, we believe, now a resident of New-Haven, Conn.

The Legislature of 1822 was the last elected under the first State Constitution. Of the delegates to the State Convention of 1821, by which the second Constitution was framed, the venerable SAMUEL NELSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, is, we believe, the only survivor. Judge NELSON was a delegate from the County of Cortland. That Convention met just fifty years ago. Nearly all of the delegates were men of large experience in public affairs, and, consequently, were more advanced in years than members of the Legislature. The County of Albany, for example, was represented by four of the most distinguished men in the State, viz: JAMES KENT, AMBROSE SPENCER, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER and ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN, all of whom had passed their fifty-fifth birth days. RUFUS KING, a delegate from Queens County, himself distinguished in the annals of our country, had four almost equally distinguished sons, (JOHN A., CHARLES, JAMES G. and EDWARD,) none of whom survive.

Of the members of the Legislature of 1823, the venerable AZARIAH C. FLAGG is, as far as we are informed, the only survivor. Mr. FLAGG has resided many years in London-terrace, Twenty-third-street, where, although as blind as Belisarius, with otherwise unimpaired faculties, tenderly cared for, he glides smoothly and cheerfully toward "that bourne" which almost all of his colleagues have reached. Mr. FLAGG will leave an unblemished record. He held high and responsible financial positions, always discharging his duties with proverbial ability and integrity.

In the memorable Legislature of 1824—memorable for its refusal to pass the law giving the choice of Presidential electors to the people, and for its removal of DEWITT CLINTON from the office of Canal Commissioner—survivors visibly increase. But even now the number is "few and far between." JOHN F. HUBBARD, of Chenango, whose son is now a member of the Senate; AZARIAH C. FLAGG, of Clinton; ORAN FOLLETT, now a resident of Sandusky, Ohio, and SAMUEL L. EDWARDS, of Onondaga, comprise the list.

Among the members of the Legislature, some forty years ago, we recognize several whose sons have since become prominent, and who are themselves approaching "the sear and yellow leaf of life." HENRY SEYMOUR, member of the Assembly from Onondaga in 1820, and of the Senate in 1824, was the father of Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR. JAMES NYE, member of the Assembly from Madison County in 1818, was the father of JAMES W. NYE, now a United States Senator from Nevada. Gen. JOSEPH KIRKLAND, a member of the Assembly from Oneida County in 1804, 1818, 1820 and 1830, was the father of CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, Esq., now a prominent member of the Bar of this City. ISAAC BELNAP, a member of the Assembly from Orange County in 1818, was the grandfather of the present Secretary of War. JOS. D. MONELL, member of the Assembly from Columbia County in 1824, was the father of Judge MONELL, of this City.

Legislation, like literature, has its curiosities, such for example as that, in the Convention of 1801, by which our first State Constitution was framed. JONATHAN G. TOMPKINS was a delegate from Westchester County, while his son, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, was a delegate from New-York. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER and ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN, from Albany, were members of the first and second Constitutional Conventions. In the Assembly of 1794, the Counties of Albany, Dutchess and New-York must have been about equal in population, as each sent seven members to the Legislature. JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN, so long a distinguished member of the Bar of this City, was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention from the County of Albany. Col-

Aaron Burr, the President of that Convention, then a resident of New-York, was elected from Orange County. Martin Van Buren, a delegate to the second Constitutional Convention, then a resident of Albany, was elected from Otsego County. Daniel D. Tompkins, the President of the second Constitutional Convention was, as we have already stated, a member of the first Constitutional Convention. Peter H. Wendover, of New-York, and Henry Huntington, of Oneida, were delegates to the first and second Constitutional Conventions.

In those times people did not change their representatives merely to give A, B, C, D, &c., [illegible]. Under the first Constitution [illegible] Adgate represented the County of Albany in the Assembly twelve consecutive years; Samuel A. Barker represented Dutchess County twelve years; Kitchell Bishop represented Washington County eight years; Abraham Brasher, and his son Philip, (the Turtle-eating Alderman,) represented the City of New-York eight years; Aaron Burr represented the City of New-York three years, and the County of Orange one year; John Cantine represented the County of Ulster sixteen years; Stephen Carman represented the County of Queens twenty years, being from 1788 to 1819; Jeremiah Clark represented the County of Orange eleven years; Benjamin Coe represented the County of Queens ten years; Adam Comstock represented the County of Saratoga twelve years; Clarkson Crolius represented the City of New-York twelve years. The Deitys—Adam, Jost and Johannas represented the County of Albany eighteen years; Abijah Gilbert represented the County of Westchester thirteen years; the Havens family represented the County of Suffolk nineteen years; David Hopkins represented the County of Washington eighteen years; George Huntington represented the County of Oneida nine years; David Kissam represented the County of Queens thirteen years. The Counties of Dutchess, Columbia, Westchester, Albany, Washington and Montgomery had forty-seven representatives of the name of Livingston. Archibald McIntyre represented the County of Montgomery eleven years; Ebenezer Purdy represented the County of Westchester eight years; Erastus Root represented the County of Delaware eleven years; C. C. Schoonmaker represented the County of Ulster thirteen years. Alexander Sheldon represented Montgomery County eleven years, five of which he was Speaker of the House; Thomas Thomas represented Westchester County thirteen years; Elisha Williams represented Columbia County eight years. Between the years 1801 and 1821 there were 104 representatives in the Legislature from the universal Smith family.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Garrett.

Thomas Garrett, one of the original abolitionists years ago, celebrated for the zeal and success with which he assisted fugitive slaves to make their way to Canada, died at his residence in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday night. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and at an early age conceived an intense hatred for the institution of human slavery. When he grew to manhood he gave practical expression to his sympathy for the bondmen of the South by aiding them, whenever it was in his power, to escape from the reach of their masters, who were aided in the attempt to recover their human property by the whole power of the United States Government. He regarded the Fugitive Slave law as in no way binding upon him, and suffered many persecutions in consequence of his disregard of its requirements. His house was surrounded by a mob, on several occasions, when a trembling fugitive was under his roof, and his business as a hardware merchant was at one time almost broken up and his worldly prospects nearly ruined. He never flinched, however, for a moment to carry out his avowed principles, and in latter times he was cheered by returning prosperity, and his last years were serene and attended by the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Garrett was for many years an officer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and always advocated woman's rights and other radical movements. He was eighty-two years of age at the time of his death.

Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance—Is Weiss Beer Intoxicating?—Comic Songs at Division Meetings.

The quarterly meeting of the Grand Division S. of T. of Eastern New-York, was held yesterday, in Union Hall, West Troy. At 10 o'clock A. M., Grand Worthy Patriarch A. W. Gleason called the meeting to order. After the adoption of the journal of the previous session, twenty-four new delegates were introduced and duly initiated.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch's report abounded in valuable suggestions, noting here and there improvements in the work; also commenting upon a growing carelessness in regard to the performance of the ceremonies of the Order, and suggesting reform in that direction.

In reply to questions as to whether drinking Weiss beer was a violation of the pledge, the Grand Worthy stated in his report, that, at his request, a distinguished chemist had examined a quantity of the article, and found that it contained its proportionate quantity of alcoholic stimulant. The report closed with an allusion to the practise of singing comic songs, which prevails to some extent within the jurisdiction, and recommending a discouragement of the same.

The Grand Scribe, E. H. Hopkins, presented in his report the following statistics:

Male members reported, 15,620; female members reported, 7,328; new members initiated, 2,510; members joined by card, 144; members withdrawn, 615; deaths, 41; violated pledge, 580; expelled for violating pledge, 252; expelled for other causes, 567; public meetings held, 274; youths reported in organizations, 1,969; amount received for fees and dues, $10,777 29; paid for relief, $604 40; expenses, $10,902 20; cash on hand, $20,127 87.

These reports, together with that of the Grand Treasurer, A. P. Higgins, were referred to appropriate committees. The balance of the morning session was occupied in discussing various matters of importance to the fraternity only, and at 12½ o'clock a recess was taken until 1½.

Upon reassembling there was a short time spent in a little parliamentary sparring on questions of appeal.

The Committee on the report of the Grand Worthy Patriarch offered the following:

Resolved, That this Grand Division disapproves of the singing of comic, vulgar or other improper songs, in connection with any meetings, whether private or public, held under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, and we urge the members of our Order to use their influence against them.

This resolution occasioned quite a spirited debate and was carried by a large vote.

The remainder of the afternoon session was spent in the transaction of deferred business. Ten delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the State Temperance Society, holding its meeting today and to-morrow in Albany. Extensive preparations were made for a grand public temperance demonstration, which came off in the evening, the meeting being addressed by distinguished members of the Order.

Sale of the Derby Collection of Paintings.

The second evening's sale of the Derby collection was quite as well attended as the first, most of our artists and connoisseurs and patrons of the fine arts being present. The following prices were obtained: "Good News," by Caston, $270; "The Flower Gatherer," by Cot, $1,400; "The Shoemakers," by Sauvage, $335; "Cattle," by Troyon, $2,600; "The Butterflies," by Baron, $210; "Louis XVII. in Prison," by Lafon, $330; "The Unexpected Return," by Carl Hoff, $4,000; "The Convalescent," by Caraud, $500; "The Archduke's Marriage," by Koller, $1,075; "Writing a Letter," by Chavet, $420; "Meditation," by Stevens, $900; "The Message," by Baron Leys, $4,100.

Among the larger buyers were Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Gibson, Lamont, Crosby, Rogers and Matthews. A considerable number of the best pictures go out of town.

The Cities' Homeless Boys.

When the thermometer fluctuates in the neighborhood of zero the times are pretty hard for everybody, but especially for the homeless news-boys and boot-blacks, who are all the day upon the street. At night these boys are well cared for, and enjoy most excellent quarters in their various lodging-houses, but during the day many of them, with leaky shoes and ragged clothes, suffer greatly from the cold and snow. Crowds of these poor fellows may be seen on a cold day in Printing-house-square and other public places, struggling to obtain a glow of heat around a blazing barrel, or huddled together, shivering beside the dying embers of a fugitive ash-box. Their condition may call forth a word of sympathy or an occasional penny from a passer-by, but that is all. The care of these boys is a specialty in the work of the Children's Aid Society, which places thousands of them in comfortable homes every year. About ninety of them left the City yesterday for Iowa, in charge of Mr. J. P. Brace, one of the Society's Western agents. The boys had been supplied with comfortable clothing, and it was amusing to see how they defied the cold, pressing forward to the stern of the boat, and watching the floating ice as they crossed the ferry. There is room for many more boys where those have gone, and girls too. And it were better for them to go where they are wanted than remain whining in the City, because they cannot obtain employment in the millinery and candy stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Night of the Holland Testimonial.

MR. FECHTER IN "THE LADY OF LYONS."

The representation of "The Lady of Lyons" at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, last night, was something more than a success. It was one of the most brilliant dramatic ovations ever witnessed in New-York. The enthusiasm of the audience was delightfully genuine. Everybody, both before and behind the curtain, appeared to be in the best of spirits, and, spurred up, perhaps, by the exceptional character of the entertainment, all who participated in it seemed to strive for and reach their highest level in excellence. The final evening performance of the Holland Testimonial thus came off in quite a blaze of glory. We have already spoken in glowing eulogy of Mr. Fechter's *Claude Melnotte*. It is one of the most splendid efforts of this passionate and exceedingly natural actor. Like most of his embodiments, it exhibits at times a certain unevenness. Yet there is something to say even for this. Nature herself is uneven, and in real life the outbursts of passion are seldom expressed in harmonious periods. The marvelous spirit and intensity with which Mr. Fechter portrays love, was last night illustrated in the most charming manner. It so happened that there were a great many beautiful women in the house, and this, whether it added or not to the inspiration of the actor, assuredly had its weight in gaining him delighted appreciation. Miss Leclercq, too, whom we were glad to see quite recovered from her late illness, displayed her fine talents to excellent advantage. Her *Pauline* commends itself to regard by many sweet and subtly-considered touches, and certainly, in point of beauty, warrants the devotion of her aspiring admirer. Some may object to its excess of hauteur; yet there is much to uphold this conception, besides the fact that the sub-title of the drama is "Love and Pride." Mr. Mark Smith gave a fine picture of *Colonel Damas*, bluff, stalwart and honest, and did very much to endow the play with humor and reality; and Messrs. Marlowe, Rockwell and Levick, and Mesdames Sefton and Seymour, were very acceptable in their various characters.

Mr. Fechter, on his first appearance, was welcomed by the densely-crowded house with acclamations; and he went on to act *Claude Melnotte* as he only can act it. All must own that Mr. Fechter is the very Great Apollo of love-making. Most others who make love on the stage—and for that matter in real life, likewise—do it with certain reserves. They seem, perchance with an inward eye, to see some blemish or drawback in the attractions of the fair. In a general way, the more civilized they are the more mingled or subdued the quality of their affection. Hence the charm of such love as that of *Othello* or *Ingomar*. In them there is no finical or microscopic reserve. In the man rendered fastidious by culture, such qualification, or *arrière pensée*, is almost inevitable. Shakespeare traces out this distinction in his own incomparable way:

> "Full many a lady
> I have ey'd with best regard; and many a time
> The harmony of their tongues hath into bondage
> Brought my too diligent ear. For several virtues
> Have I lik'd several women: *never any*
> *With so full soul, but some defect in her*
> *Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,*
> *And put it to the foil.* But you, O you,
> So perfect, and so peerless, are created
> Of every creature's best."

Even so, as *Ferdinand* sees *Miranda*, Mr. Fechter sees every woman to whom on the stage he makes love. To him she becomes indeed "the top of admiration," and "what's dearest to the world." This is idealizing, of course, but it is very delightful. In love, whatever some may feel, or fail to feel, all prefer Niagara to a puling rivulet. One drop of coldness or of limitation poisons the whole sweet cup. We see here the reason why so few actors satisfy in depicting this passion. They cannot, so to say, project their souls into the sublime groove. They cannot forget themselves enough to think solely of another. They may express hate, pity, despair, or revenge so as to meet and satisfy the average intelligent conception. But with love they fail. They are awkward, half-hearted, contracted, bound in by "saucy doubts and fears." Not so Mr. Fechter. His whole soul is thrown, all alive and panting, into the volcanic emotion his fervid imagination conceives. We feel that to such passion as his all things indeed must give way. We are sure that no earthly sacrifice would be too great to such a man, which should gain him possession of his idol. That idol is to him an angel, a source of all-comprehensible joy, an "entire and perfect chrysolite." He would barter everything, almost his soul itself to win her. Thus in the scorn of obstacles, the disregard of obloquy, or even ridicule, the fusion of all forms and shapes of manifold desire or complex appetite into one overwhelming passion, we recognize something regal, or even God-like; a something that takes captive the imagination, while striking home to the soul a profound conviction of truth. All of Mr. Fechter's scenes with *Pauline* seem bathed and hung about in this roseate hue of exalted fancy. They are steeped in delicious poesy, the very Heaven of romance. Those who have heard of people loving the ground some woman treads on, without realizing it, may see the idea enforced throughout Mr. Fechter's impersonation. His eyes are fastened to his mistress as though he would devour her. Her every movement is watched with worship, her lips are gazed at as if each word that fell from them would be garnished, like the girl's in the fairy tale, with diamonds and pearls. Every turn of his person, every glance, every breath, betokens perennial love and adoration. They seem each and all mutely to say, as the enamored *Pythias* said to his *Calanthe*:

> "By the birth
> Of Venus when she rose from out the sea,
> And with her smile did fill the Grecian Isles
> With everlasting verdure, she was not
> Fresh from the soft creation of the wave
> More beautiful than thou!"

Thus, Mr. Fechter gives us true acting, and he gives us true poetry. His performance is, we repeat, uneven. We have seen actors who made conventional "points" better than he, who introduced better "business" in parts, who delivered some passages more euphoniously, or others with more clean-cut emphasis. But in the portraiture of the master-passion, whether in the sober passages of its dalliance, or in the electric bursts of its climax, he is unequaled, and, so far as we know, unapproachable. The work may be fragmentary and open to criticism in particular details—but this is true of nearly all the noble art that genius has given us. It is the fashion of mediocrity to turn out what is coldly irreproachable and monotonously correct; but the flame of ecstacy can only be kindled by the sacred fire. There is assuredly no sign of decay or waning strength in Mr. Fechter's embodiments, but in other respects there is, as between them and those of many contemporary actors, just that difference; the difference in some sense that exists between the smoothness and prettiness of a modern façade, and the wild blending of beauty and havoc that awakes our admiration in a broken Corinthian column.

Theatrical.

A DEBUT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The appearance of Miss Ella Burns as *Constance*, in Shakespeare's "King John," at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, created quite a sensation in the theatrical world. One newspaper, in speaking of the performance, says: "Miss Ella Burns is a little too young to look like *Lady Constance*, the unfortunate mother of *Prince Arthur*, but that was the only important fault of her performance. The grace, pathos and poetry of the character were beautifully expressed by Miss Burns, who, although one of our youngest actresses, promises to become one of the best." * * * Another authority speaks as follows: "The revival of this tragedy after a sleep of fifteen years was the more memorable by the appearance of Miss Burns as *Constance*. This young lady, whose rapid progress in her profession astonishes even her friends, gave to the character of the unhappy mother of *Arthur* an interest that kept the audience engrossed with the progress of the play from the beginning to the end. The performance was a rich intellectual treat."

MISS LAURA KEENE'S REAPPEARANCE.

Miss Laura Keene, a sympathetic and accomplished actress, reappeared at Lina Edwin's Theatre, last evening, after a lengthened absence from this City. Miss Keene's repertory is certainly comprehensive enough to have supplied a less dismal piece as a medium for a return to the stage than "Hunted Down, or the Two Lives of Mary Leigh." A monochromatic picture has few charms when compassed at a glance, and when its unrolling occupies twice the time its inspection ought to exact, it will not long engross attention. The story of "Mary Leigh," which, by the way, was acted at Wallack's, with Miss Madeline Henriques in the leading part, about four years since, runs thus: *John Leigh*, an artist, has been married to *Mary*, who thinks herself the widow of one *Scudamore*, a forger. *Mary* had become the wife of *Scudamore* to save her father from ruin, but *Scudamore* has abandoned her once the ceremony was performed, and, as she believes, has perished. The man is not dead, and at the right hour he comes forth as *Count de Willidoff* and intent upon selling his silence. *Mary Leigh* pays the price, but, at a later day, is summoned to share the love she once more inspires to *de Willidoff*. The persecution of the scoundrel, and the inquisitorial action of a prying kinswoman, *Mrs. Bolton Jones* by name, drive the unfortunate well-nigh mad, and separation from a trusting husband seems inevitable. But when all hope is lost, *Clara*, a model in *John Leigh's* studio, and alleged to be a paramour of *de Willidoff*, whom she dearly loves, makes known the fact that she was wedded to him two years previous to *Mary's* marriage, which, therefore, becomes null and void.—A brisk performance, and one awarding to each part a fit representative, would show "Mary Leigh" to be a domestic drama of moderate interest and occasional impressiveness. Its rehearsal last night produced less desirable results than ought to have been secured. Miss Laura Keene, it is true, played with undoubted effect in the pathetic passages of the piece, and only lacked a little force to be held worthy of being the impersonator *par excellence* of the character which her friends assert she was destined to be. But the efforts of the remainder of the company were by no means as indicative of sensibility or experience as her own. The indolent manner of Mr. Frank Mordaunt, the noble-hearted husband, was not to be mistaken for manly repose, and a stolidity almost amounting to somnolence was not the recognizable evidence of a firm faith in a wife's honor. The commonplace disagreeableness of Mr. George Becks, whose acting was totally devoid of polish or vigor, robbed the *Count de Willidoff* of the slight chance of agreeable conspicuousness his misdeeds left him; and the clumsiness and slender knowledge of the business of the stage of Mr. Hart Conway reduced to nothingness, the consequences upon an audience of *Sir Arthur*, a poor low-comedy rôle. Messrs. Rainford and Dovey, who embodied two conventional footmen, are to be thanked for the little merriment of the evening, while Minnie Maddern, as a six-year old lad, gave the domestic scenes all the prettiness and realism they had. Miss Emma Maddern was inadequate to the portrayal of *Clara*, and Miss Amelia Harris—a peripatetic catafalque in outward semblance—robbed the sketch of *Mrs. Bolton Jones* of the small likeness to any creature possible in modern society the dramatist may have hoped it would possess. Miss Laura Keene, whose reception was most cordial, had the good will of the spectators throughout the piece, and was recalled at the close.

Musical.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.

On Friday and Saturday Mr. Theodore Thomas gives two concerts at Steinway Hall. Mr. Thomas has just returned from the East with his troupe. We rejoice to hear he has been exceedingly successful. It is hardly possible to rate his orchestra too highly, or to speak too warmly of his conduct of it; and his assistants in the solo department are, beyond cavil, of the highest order of merit. The concert of Friday is announced for the benefit of Miss Anna Mehlig. We have repeatedly essayed to do justice to the talents of this fine pianiste. Without entering upon comparisons, which are usually needless as well as invidious, we can say that, with a single exception, we have heard no female performer who could be called Miss Mehlig's superior. Of the merit of Mr. J. B. Mills, it is now superfluous to speak. His position has been gained by great talent and steady labor, and it is not requisite to define, or even to acknowledge, it. We hope the concerts of Mr. Thomas will be abundantly prosperous. Their fruits certainly cannot transcend his deserts, or those of the artists of his company.

THE CONCERT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY.

Our readers must not forget that to-night the concert of the German Ladies' Society is given at Steinway Hall. The programme is striking and attractive. The musical performers are Mme. Krebs-Michalesi, contralto; Mlle. Marie Krebs, piano; Mlle. Fernande Tedesca, violin; Mr. W. Candidus, tenor; Mr. Fred. Steins, baritone, and Mr. L. Dachauer, conductor. To enhance the brilliancy of the occasion, Mme. Seebach has been induced to appear. This distinguished actress will do what has not yet been done in America. She will recite two poems, by the famous Fredrich Hebbel, with pianoforte accompaniment by Robert Schumann. In Vienna, Mme. Seebach has given these recitations with great effect. On one of these occasions she was assisted by Mme. Schumann, the wife of the composer. Taken altogether the concert to-night should be abundantly successful. Its numbers are of uncommon merit, and the cause of the widow and orphan will certainly stimulate the attendance of the charitable.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The ninth rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and the last preceding their third concert, was given at the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, yesterday afternoon. Mme. Gazzaniga was the vocalist. The orchestral selections were Schubert's "Symphony in C," the overture to "Jessonda," by Spohr, and the overture "Guerriere," by Lindpainter. A very beautiful romanza, by Carl Bergman, for basso-clarionet, with quartet accompaniment for reed instruments, was likewise played, and was greatly admired. It gives us pleasure to hear that the Brooklyn Philharmonic is in a flourishing condition, and effecting good work in the cause of music in our sister city.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

The Plymouth organ concerts, which take place regularly at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, are well worthy the attention of the lovers of good music. At the last concert, Mme. Anna Bishop and Mr. Sigismund Lasar assisted, and their names are a fair type of the grade of the performances given on these occasions.

Mr. Brentano has always a good supply of novelties in periodical literature at his excellent store, (No. 33 Union-square,) but just now he presents a greater variety than ever. The newest books of any value are to be found on his counters. He has just republished a pamphlet, which has made some little sensation in England, entitled *The Fight at Dame Europa's School*,—well worth the notice of collectors of curiosities. He has also bought up the whole edition of Prof. von Treitschke's work, *What We Demand from France*. This important tract ought to be carefully read by students of the great crisis through which Europe is now passing. In periodical literature, Mr. Brentano has the latest numbers of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated News*, and among magazines the *Argosy*, *St. Pauls*, *Temple Bar* and *English Society*.

Public Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was drawn to a communication on public education, signed by "Prophet," in your issue of the 21st inst. Fully appreciating the truth of his statements, I shall be much gratified if the writer will favor me with his address through your office, when I think that I shall be able to furnish him with a few statistics which will fully corroborate his statements.

Respectfully yours, VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SENATOR BLAIR TAKES THE OATH.

Senator elect F. P. Blair, of Missouri, whose presence was announced by his colleague, Mr. Schurz, appeared and took the oath of office. He was then appointed to fill vacancies on the Committees on the Pacific Railroads and on Education and Labor.

MR. WILSON'S NEW CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, forwarded to the Secretary and had read the credentials of his colleague (Mr. Wilson,) re-elected for six years from March next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

New bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Chandler, of Michigan—A bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad to change the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also a bill making a temporary appropriation for the prosecution of the work of improving the Ste. Marie's Canal and Ste. Marie's River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also by Mr. Chandler—A bill to provide for the preservation of beacons, beacon-piers, buoys, stakes and other aids to navigation, providing for the recovery of damages by the Government for their injury by vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McDonald, of Arkansas—Extending to all the Southern States the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Also a bill to annul said act so as to provide for the payment of Southern claims for Quarter-master and Commissary stores furnished the army.

By Mr. Chandler—Providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by Collectors of Custom-houses and Surveyors acting as Collectors. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Cole, of California, reported the West Point Appropriation bill with amendments.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the bill lately introduced by himself in reference to life insurance companies.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide a Territorial Government for the Territory of Oklahoma.

TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

The resolution of Mr. Williams, of Oregon, for a special Senate Committee on telegraph legislation was taken up as the business of the morning hour.

Objection was made because of the supposed effect of the resolution in compelling the recommital of bills already matured by standing committees and now pending on the calendar.

The morning hour expiring, the resolution went over without action.

PENSIONS TO WARRIORS OF 1812.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, was awarded the floor, upon Mr. Trumbull's pending Civil Service Reform bill, but gave way, temporarily, to Mr. Howell, of Iowa, on whose motion the House bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors, and the widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, was taken up and read.

Mr. Howell said the Pension Committee had reported the bill without amendments, so that it would not have to be sent back to the House, to be again discussed, and perhaps lost. They preferred to secure the law now, and leave judicious amendments for a subsequent session.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, for his colleague Davis, who was absent, moved to strike out the requirements upon the pensioners to show their poverty as a condition precedent to the payment of a pension. He thought that humiliation ought not to be insisted upon.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, suggested that ninety days' service, whether consecutive or not, should be sufficient for a pension.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, did not believe that these pensioners should be required to prove themselves virtually paupers.

Mr. Howell, in reply to Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, stated the estimated expenditures under the bill at half a million to start with, and as few of the survivors were under seventy-five years, this amount, in the course of nature, must rapidly diminish. He earnestly advocated the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, said that two years ago there were not more than six thousand survivors, and went on to show that the number of survivors was rapidly decreasing.

Mr. Schurz thought it evident the bill would lead to an extended debate, and resumed the floor.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, appealed to Mr. Schurz to allow the regular order of business to be passed over informally, subject to the call of any Senator, in order to proceed with the Income Tax Repeal bill.

Mr. Schurz assented, and the latter bill came up.

Mr. Scott then argued to show the inquisitorial, unconstitutional, unjust and unnecessary character of the tax. Upon a question of expense, he said, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had been erroneously represented as saying that the income tax cost more to collect than it realized, while his actual statement was that the cost of collecting the tax exceeded that of any other revenue tax. The accuracy of the statement was fully attested. The Commissioner had recently informed him (Mr. Scott) that by its repeal five hundred assistant assessors could be dispensed with at once—an estimated diminution of expense of $2,500 per day. The irregularity of the tax was shown in the fact that of the voters of the country not more than one in sixty-five paid this tax, while in twenty-three Congressional Districts in the United States, nearly one-tenth of the whole number, the whole amount realized from it was not $1,000. After showing the improbability of any deficit because of the abolition of this source of revenue, in view of the millions in the Treasury, he alluded to the unpopularity of the annual inquisition into the private finances of the people, and the discontent occasioned thereby.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, in arguing upon the impossibility of dispensing with the revenue derived from the tax without materially affecting the estimated current expenses of Government, read from tabular statements of receipts and expenditures of the Government. From these it appeared that the present yield of the tax was about thirteen million of dollars, or one-twenty-sixth of the aggregate of revenue, amounting to $320,000,000. Unlike other taxes, it was short-lived, being limited to two years. Every argument for its repeal applied with equal force in behalf of a reduction of the duties on tea, sugar, coffee and other necessaries of life, while the latter were articles of general consumption among the poor. The impolicy of repealing any tax prior to a general revision of taxes at the next session, as unwarranted by our revenue and expenditures, and injuriously affecting the funding of the public debt and specie resumption, was referred to, and also the fallacy of the argument, that the repeal would lessen the number of revenue officers. Mr. Sherman claimed that not the slightest diminution would occur, as the revenue from whisky and tobacco, and the sale of stamps in each district would still remain to be collected. Referring to references by Mr. Scott, and on a previous occasion by Mr. Trumbull, to the accumulation of gold in the Treasury, he said that the Secretary of the Treasury might force specie payments by putting this gold in the market, but they would not be maintained. The Government, with its paper currency, owing more money than anybody else, would have to bear the brunt of the demand for coin, and its failure to meet these demands, when its gold was gone, would be followed by another specie suspension. Then, too, the retention of this gold in the Treasury benefited business interests, because it acted as a great counterbalance to the designs of the sharpers and speculators of Wall-street, Secretary Boutwell, in September, 1869, having, by his threat to sell three millions of gold, broken up that great conspiracy, which, if successful, would have carried disaster and ruin throughout the whole country.

FENTON AND CONKLING HAVE A SET-TO.

The subject was then informally laid aside, and Mr. Fenton, obtaining leave to make a statement in the nature of a personal explanation, said his apology for troubling the Senate for a moment upon a question now pending, was to be found in what he must characterize as the unprovoked and unjustifiable remarks of his associate, (Conkling,) yesterday, respecting their colleague in the other House, (Mr. Sheldon,) representing the Thirty-first District of New-York. For the purpose, as he said, of affording the Senator an opportunity to correct the error into which he had fallen (if he did not desire to do their colleague an injustice.) Mr. Fenton quoted the allusions in the published report of Mr. Conkling's remarks on the previous day as to Mr. Sheldon's participation in the investigation into New-York Custom-house affairs by a sub-committee of the Retrenchment Committee of which he was a member. The language made use of by Mr. Conkling was, that it was no secret, and he should give no offense to his colleague, when he said that Mr. Sheldon sympathized with Mr. Fenton in the latter's hostility toward the Collector of New-York; that the selection of the Sub-Committee was, like the tipping over of Mr. Weller's coach, a somewhat "striking coincidence;" that it was noticeable that the one single member of the house, who acted on the Sub-Committee was the immediate friend and representative of the mover of the resolution under which the Committee acted. Another paragraph of Mr. Conkling's speech read by Mr. Fenton was to the effect that the very pronounced and well-known attitude of Mr. Sheldon gave the investigation the aspect of an act of personal revenge from the start. Mr. Fenton then stated that, if he had, at the time, understood the scope of his colleague's remarks, he would have at once expressed his assurance that his colleague was doing injustice to the motives and character of Mr. Sheldon. He could have said this much with the fullest confidence, because an intimate association with that gentleman of many years' duration, both being residents of the same town, enabled him to speak with assurance of his high character and his fidelity to the obligations of the Republican Party. An additional excuse, if any was needed for troubling the Senate with the matter, would be found in a letter from Mr. Sheldon himself, which he (Fenton) asked to have read.

After reciting that it had been dictated by Mr. Conkling's remarks and calling Mr. Fenton's attention to the same, and requesting him to remove any prejudice in the minds of Senators induced by the remarks referred to, the writer states that he had had no connection either with the formation of the Committee, or the direction of the inquiry, that he had never asked to be placed on the Committee, and calls upon Senator Patterson, his associate in the Committee, for proof of his desire for a strictly impartial investigation. As to the charge of personal hostility, he did not believe the Collector at New-York to be one whose services in his present position were valuable either to the Republican Party or to the country, and Mr. Murphy's imputations upon his own motives would not surprise any one acquainted with that gentleman. The letter closed with the suggestion that the honored Senator [illegible] should not indulge in such charges until, like the writer, he was willing to sacrifice his personal ambition to the love he bore his party and to his respect for the President.

Mr. Conkling replied that in reading from the report of the debate his colleague had admitted two lines, which were to the point that the Senator from New-Hampshire (Patterson) became entirely acquainted with the fact when he went to New-York that his colleague on the Committee (Mr. Sheldon) was hostile to the Collector, Surveyor and other officials of the port of New-York. The Senator (Mr. Fenton) had reintroduced this matter now when Mr. Patterson was absent, otherwise the Senate would probably have had a statement of an occurrence by which the Senator from New-Hampshire had been unmistakably acquainted with this hostility to the Collector. For himself, he trusted he would never be provoked upon any pretence, however far-fetched, into making the Senate Chamber the arena for the settlement of personal disputes. His determination in this regard was the reason for his abstaining now, as heretofore, from the mention of that which the truth of history would sternly demand. Yet he was called upon, by the arraignment of his colleague, to take back that which he had said. He had spoken advisedly, coolly, and therefore should certainly not recall his utterances. That these need not be misunderstood, in consequence of the preposterous version given them in the letter just read, and in his colleague's remarks, he would say that he had in no way imputed to Mr. Sheldon a want of good character as a man or a lack of honor or fidelity in any possible regard. He would now say in full what he had said in part—that the member of the House upon this inquisition upon Mr. Murphy was that particular member of the New-York delegation who alone, out of thirty-one men, was personally and bitterly hostile to the men, upon whose acts he was to sit, while he did not believe it was an imputation upon a man's character to say that his feelings toward another were unkind or unfriendly. He did stand by every word of his characterizing as a misfortune the sending out of a committee so composed. His colleague yesterday asserted that all persons known to him or his friends as of a particular political classification had been removed from the New-York Custom-house, and others put in who did not in a higher degree enjoy the public confidence and respect. He now desired his colleague to name the man of whom he had spoken as having been subjected to political martyrdom.

Mr. Fenton reminded his colleague that he yesterday declared he would have no controversy with his colleague or any other person, growing out of matters in the Custom-house or the practices of the Administration in appointing persons to office. He still adhered to his determination.

Mr. Conkling said his colleague yesterday asserted that his friends, (meaning because they were his friends,) had been removed from the New-York Custom-house, and that all of them had been removed. He now asked his colleague to make good that assertion by naming one man of whom it was true.

Mr. Fenton replied that to enter into such an *exposé* would take considerable time, while his only motive in bringing the matter before the Senate was to afford his colleague an opportunity of self-vindication in doing justice to a colleague of the House. He saw no necessity of complicating the matter by assisting his colleague's attempt to change the issue. He declined to be put on the witness-stand. At the proper time, if his colleague invited it, and the temper of the Senate was favorable, he would speak the truth and the whole truth. Until then he preferred to let the matter rest, and suggested to his colleague the propriety of transferring the controversy for the present to a tribunal made up of a New-York audience.

Mr. Conkling understood his colleague to decline to give the information he had requested, but his colleague had spoken of being ostracised.

Mr. Fenton—No, Sir! I used no such language.

Mr. Conkling reiterating the statement and declining to be interrupted, Mr. Fenton appealed to the Chair, and protested against words being put in his mouth he had not uttered.

Mr. Conkling (reading from the *Globe*)—"If it is to be a question of proscription."

Fenton and others, to Conkling—"Ostracism" was the word you used.

Mr. Conkling acknowledged his mistake in the use of the term, and then, as an answer to his colleague's statement on the point, asserted that to his knowledge, in no single instance, had any man been removed from office in the New-York Custom-house because of his identification with any shade of Republican politics, or because he was in any sense the friend or adherent of his colleague. Were he to make his statement on this point complete, he would feel bound to say that many of the men retained there did not come within the ordinary conditions upon which men had political office. Had his colleague given the name of one person removed for such cause, he (Conkling) would have inquired into it, and joined in applying any remedy intended to correct the wrong.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION ON PAPER.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, presented the petition of Frank Leslie for the equalization of the duties upon sized and unsized paper, in lieu of the discrimination of twenty per cent. and thirty-five per cent.

BILLS REPORTED AND PASSED.

The following bills were reported from committees:

By Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations—The Fortification bill. Made the special order for next Tuesday. It appropriates $1,627,000.

By Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means—The Senate amendments to the House bill declaratory of the meaning of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce internal taxation. Concurred in and the bill goes to the President for his approval.

By Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs—A bill extending the benefits of the act establishing the asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors to the disabled soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war. Passed. Also a bill to repeal the proviso to the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to pensions, the proviso being a limitation to five years of the application for premiums after the right thereto has accrued. Passed.

By Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs—The Senate bill to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior, for the disposal by sale after appraisement, the United States military reservations at Forts Lane and Walla Walla, in Oregon; Fort Zarah, in Kansas; Camp McGarry, in Nevada; Fort Sumner, in New-Mexico; Forts Jessup and Sabine, in Louisiana; Fort Wayne, in Arkansas; Fort Collins, in Colorado; Fort Dakota, in Dakota; and such portions of Fort Bridger, in Wyoming, as may no longer be required for military purposes. Amended by adding Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and then passed.

Also by Mr. Morgan—The Senate bill for the sale of the Bergen Heights Arsenal, New-Jersey. Passed. Also, the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad Company, through the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Fla. Passed. Also, a bill for the relief of Wm. W. Spiers, late Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army. Passed. Also, a bill to provide for the sale of the United States military reservations at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, and Rush Valley, Utah. Passed.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabular statement showing the pay and allowances of the different grades of army officers under the act of the 15th of July, 1870, as compared with their pay and allowances before the passage of that act. Adopted.

WILL THERE BE A MARCH SESSION?

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, made an inquiry of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in regard to the meeting of next Congress on the 4th of March. He wanted information on the subject, in order to guide him in the introduction of bills and in action on bills, because it was obvious that if the session were to be continued beyond the 4th of March the House could deliberate on matters now before it longer then it could if it were otherwise. Beside he and other members were deeply interested in the matter of tariff reform, and if the session were to close on the 4th of March, he proposed to ask action of the House as soon as the rules would permit him, for the reformation of the tariff. It was for that purpose and for the information of the country that he desired an answer to his question from the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dawes said, in reply, that he could only give his private opinion on the subject. As the law now stood, it was obvious that there must be a session on the 4th of March. He saw no indications that that law would be repealed, much to his own personal regret; and if Congress assembled on the 4th of March, he had no reasonable expectation that it would adjourn before the middle of April or the 1st of May. He should himself do all he could to have the session close in a single day, or in a single week; but in the light of experience, he would hazard the prophecy that if Congress met on the 4th of March next, it would not adjourn before the middle of April or the 1st of May.

THE POOR INDIAN.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,359,409. The usual discussion about the opposing policies of feeding and of fighting the Indians was carried on for a considerable time, Messrs. Sargent of California, Dawes of Massachusetts, Beck of Kentucky, and others, taking the humanitarian side of the argument, and Messrs. Fitch of Nevada, Cavanagh of Montana, and others taking the opposite side.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, gave it as his opinion that, as the ballot had been the means of saving and elevating the African race, so it would be also found the best means of saving and civilizing the Indian race. He looked forward to the organization of a Territorial or State Government for the Indians as the turning point in their destiny.

After disposing of thirty-four pages of the bill, just one-half, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4¼ o'clock, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Woods—To charter the Equitable Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

By Mr. Thayer—Authorizing Boards of Town Auditors to audit and allow each drafted person in the late war who paid $300 for a substitute, that sum with interest; the sum to be raised by taxation.

By Mr. Pierce—Providing for raising by taxation annually in the City of Brooklyn the amount now authorized to be raised, and in addition $5,000, to be devoted toward defraying the expenses of St. Peter's Hospital in that city.

By Mr. Sanford—To pay each crier in the Court of Appeals a salary of $2,200 per annum.

By Mr. Genet—Authorizing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Companies to extend their tracks through various streets and avenues.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Genet gave notice of a bill to build surface railroads through the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Mr. Hubbard gave notice of a bill to amend the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad charter.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill to prevent bone-boiling, fat-melting or rendering of dead animals within the corporate limits of New-York, was referred.

Mr. Lewis reported the bill giving additional power to Supervisors to divide counties.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Requiring the Union Ferry Company to run boats at Catharine Ferry every fifteen minutes in the night-time. Third reading.

Conferring upon Courts of Oyer and Terminer power to grant new trials in criminal cases. Progress reported.

Extending the time for collecting taxes. Passed.

Granting extra compensation to the clerks in the State Department. Passed.

TREATING WITH THE SENECAS.

The concurrent resolution instructing the members of Congress from New-York to procure the passage of a bill to effect a treaty with the Seneca tribe of Indians, on the Allegany Reservation, and to protect the right of white settlers, was adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of petitions was received to refund money to the drafted men in the late war.

COLORED WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Littlejohn presented a petition from a colored woman, setting forth that, under the Fifteenth Amendment, she has been made a citizen, therefore the privilege of voting should be granted to her, and asking for a law making provision for allowing women generally to vote. On the motion of Mr. Littlejohn, the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. Selkreg—The Printing Appropriation bill.

By Mr. Flanagan—For the relief of the Brooklyn Iron Tubular Company.

By Mr. Sweet—Vesting in the Boards of Supervisors additional powers.

By Mr. Brown—Chartering the Father Matthew Temperance Society of Troy. Also, to extend the benefits of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

By Mr. Field—Making regulations concerning the time of indenturing apprentices. Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Cook—Relative to acrobatic exhibitions.

By Mr. Flecke—To establish a public park in the Seventeenth Ward, New-York, on East Houston street, in front of Grammar School No. 13, and extending from Avenue A to fifteen feet beyond Norfolk-street.

By Mr. Hayes—Allowing the Hope Insurance Company of New-York to increase its capital stock.

By Mr. Burns—To establish public parks in Syracuse.

By Mr. Baylis—Relative to fire and life insurance companies, providing that it shall not be lawful for any life or fire insurance company organized under the laws of this State to reinsure in any foreign insurance company. Nor shall any New-York State company act as agent for any foreign life or fire insurance company, at a penalty of $500 for each offense.

By Mr. Jacobs—Providing for the incorporation of the village of East New-York. Also, amending the act establishing Courts for civil and criminal jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Moseley—Authorizing the construction and extension of the railway tracks in Twelfth-street, New-York. Also, amending the Brooklyn Police act by increasing the Commissioners' salaries to $5,000, allowing them to make repairs to a certain extent without reference to the Common Council, and to detail policemen for county purposes.

By Mr. Aitken—Making the charge for the use of water for baths, &c., in Brooklyn, a lien on the property if not paid.

By Mr. Goodrich—Chartering the New-York Live Stock Insurance Company, of New-York.

BILL PASSED.

The bill requiring the Commissioners to lay out roads and avenues in Westchester to make annual reports.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Newell—Repealing the act for draining certain lands in Fishkill.

By Mr. Chambers—To relieve the Buffalo Cemetery Association from local assessments.

By Mr. Flagg—To charter the New-York Burglar Insurance Company.

STATEMENTS OF RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Mr. Ten Eyck's resolution calling on the Central, Hudson River, and Erie Railroad Companies for detailed statements of their business, was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, and changing its name. Read and passed.

Authorizing the imprisonment of persons convicted of felony in Kings County in the Penitentiary of that County, instead of in the State Prison. Third reading.

Appropriating $9,281 as the quota of New-York for the Antietam Cemetery Memorial. Third reading.

Adjourned.

Reform.

As it is the interest of those who live by the taxes to become the taxing power, and in order to do so to use the public money without limit and organize in their support all the lawless elements of society, so will a people under a Democratic form of government gradually, but surely and helplessly, lose all their rights of property and person, unless they constantly maintain an organization by which the making of nominations shall be shared in as equally as possible by all the people, in such manner as will prevent the control of them by any small number; for if they can be thus controlled, they always will by those who conspire against the property and liberty of the people, as is now the case.

And now, as the taxers have become masters of the public purse, and have a standing army of supporters numbering many thousands, nothing can rescue our City from its slavery but a stronger organization extending over the whole City, in which the people will trust, because it will be as nearly as possible the people themselves, democratic in fact, such as the Block system, or something like it.

The Block system is as follows:

First—A Central Committee of two or three hundred, which it is more easy to raise than one of five hundred; they have no political power or patronage, but promote Ward organizations.

Second—In each Ward an organization of two or three hundred, with no political power or patronage, promotes block organizations.

Third—Each block elects one delegate to the Ward Nominating Committee, and thus a nominating committee would be made for each Ward, composed of seventy or eighty men coming from all its parts, who would have an opportunity of knowing every suitable person in the Ward who would serve, and coming together without any preconcert, would probably renominate all who had proved themselves faithful and competent, without respect of party. These would become more and more efficient, and public offices would again become honorable and sought for by the best citizens.

Our local taxes are now ten times as great per head as our national. Our whole national debt at the same tax per head would be paid in two years. Our local interests are far greater than any national question that divides parties, and whatever party that should adopt a system of nominations that would restore our rights might reasonably expect the accession from the others of all who valued their rights.—*Advertisement.*

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We would call attention to the sale of valuable property on Pine, Nassau and Liberty sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Also, scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; also, interest of A. J. Ogsbury in ships of Black Ball line. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MARRIED.

BEEKMAN—DELAPLAINE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. Wm. N. McVickar, James H. Beekman and Florence, daughter of the late Isaac C. Delaplaine.

PERRY—JONES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Packer, Brooklyn, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., John S. Perry, of Albany, to Adeline L., daughter of the late H. P. Jones, Esq., of Clyde, N. Y.

DIED.

CHESBROUGH.—At Chicago, on the 24th inst., S. Shepard Chesbrough, son of L. B. Chesbrough.

Funeral services on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11¼ and 12 M.; return, 2:20 P. M., via New-Jersey Central Railroad.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1871, William A. Curtis, son of R. W. and Sarah E. Curtis, in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, (Lee-av., Brooklyn,) on Sunday, 29th, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DIMMICK.—At Newburg, of heart disease, Jan. 24, 1871, Samuel G. Dimmick, M. D., aged 70 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The funeral service will take place at Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAMES.—On Tuesday night, of scarlet-fever, Julia E., youngest daughter of Edward E. and the late Mary E. Eames, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, new No. 104 Second-place, corner Court-st., Brooklyn.

FEARING.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, Harriet Richmond, widow of the late Daniel B. Fearing.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 73 5th-av., on Friday next, at 10½ A. M.

FOOTE.—In this City, Jan. 23, Charlie, infant son of Charles B. and Lottie L. Foote. Jan. 24th, Lottie L. Foote, wife of Charles B. Foote.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 West 132d-st., on Friday morning, at 11½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10¼ train, from 26th-st., to convey friends to the house.

GILCHRIST.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Saturday morning, the 21st January, Rebecca A., wife of William Gilchrist, and daughter of the late Jacob D. Cox, of New-York City, aged 48 years.

HALLET.—Miss Catalina J. Hallet, daughter of the late Stephen Hallet. Her funeral will take place at No. 55 St. Mark's-place, Thursday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—At Glassford, Ill., Jan. 17, 1871, Mr. John Henry, a native of Castleroe, County Derry, Ireland, aged 65 years.

☞ Coleraine *Chronicle* please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, at No. 242 Jay-st., (old No.,) on the morning of the 25th inst., Mary Johnson, widow of the late John J. Johnson, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., corner of Willoughby-st.

LINTZ.—On Monday morning, 23d inst., Maria Louise, daughter of William and Maria Lintz.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West 51st-st.

OLMSTEAD.—At Mott Haven, Tuesday, 24th, Adeline, wife of Hiram Olmstead, Jr., in her 28th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 27th inst., from the Methodist Church, at North New-York, at 1 o'clock.

PAGE.—In this City, at the residence of her son, Rev. W. W. Page, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, Mrs. Sarah E. Page, of Warrenton, Va.

RANDOLPH.—At Easton, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, James F. Randolph.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, Jan. 25, at the residence of W. P. Humbert, Plainfield, N.J., Mary Ann Scott, formerly of Litchfield, Conn., in the 79th year of her age. Funeral in Litchfield. Particulars in evening papers.

THOMPSON.—David Thompson, Jan. 25, aged 62 years.

Will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery, on Friday, Jan. 27. The funeral will start from his late residence, No. 621 East 12th-st., at 1 o'clock.

WALL.—On Monday, Jan. 23, Lydia A. Wall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 656 Dekalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 22, Nathaniel Weed, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Stamford, on Thursday, the 26th, at 11¼ o'clock. The train leaves New-Haven depot for Stamford at 9 A. M. Trains leave Stamford for New-York at 1:38 and 3:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford depot.

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The following well-known writers will continue to enrich the pages of the XIX CENTURY: L. VIRGINIA FRENCH, Hon. B. F. PERRY, Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Hon. C. P. CULVER, Hon. A. W. DILLARD, "BARTON GREY," Miss SALLIE EOLA RENAN, HENRY CLEVELAND, "PERSONNE," "ELZEY HAY," JULIA PLEASANTS, MARY WALSINGHAM, Miss NELLIE MARSHALL, IDA RAYMOND; and many others whose names are wellknown to literature.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 6½ A. M., on THURSDAY, at 8 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

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COMMISSIONER FOR [illegible] and other States and Notary Public. No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Seizure of the Cargo of the Hornet—The Cienaga de Zapate Affair—Italian Opera in Havana—New Attitude of the Cubans—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

The *Hornet* has landed her cargo at last, and the agony is over, but the result has been disastrous to the Cubans. From the best sources the following information has been obtained: After the *Hornet* had been prevented from landing at Punto Guinho by the Spanish gun-boat, she went to Punta Brava, where she arrived on the night of the 11th. The Spaniards had detachments placed all along the coast, nearly all belonging to the battalion of artillery, twenty-five of whom were stationed within a hundred yards from the spot where the *Hornet* intended to touch. This detachment saw the *Hornet* come in toward the coast, and watched the landing of the arms and ammunition and of about sixty men, nearly all of them Venezuelans. The *Hornet* continued to land arms and ammunition, the troops looking on from their hiding-place. The raft on which the ammunition and people were carried on shore was at last capsized, and there seemed to be some difficulty in arranging another on the *Hornet*. The Spanish Commander, judging then that all the cargo had been landed, advanced and poured a raking fire into the expeditionists, who, seeing the small number of their opponents, returned the fire with interest. By this time the next Spanish detachment of twenty-five men had come up and commenced to fire into the filibusters, who, seeing that the *Hornet* had already steamed off, and seeing the smoke of another steamer in the distance, made for the woods. Seven filibusters were killed and a number wounded. The artillerists immediately pursued the filibusters with their small force, of which four had been killed and nine wounded. The steamer in the distance proved to be the *Neptuno*, a Spanish sloop-of-war, which landed her men hastily and came on shore to take possession of the cargo. They had hardly reached land when a party of ten men, waving a white flag, advanced toward them and surrendered as prisoners, stating that they had just landed from the *Hornet*. These ten men were taken on board of the *Neptuno*, and are now held as prisoners at Puerto Principe. Another of the expeditionists on seeing the soldiers shouted, "Viva España, now I am with my own people," ran toward them, and it is supposed that he is a Spaniard who took this method of coming to Cuba in a cheap manner; others opine that he is a very smart fellow and took this means of "saving his bacon." Nothing further has been heard from the *Hornet*, and telegrams have come in to the authorities stating that the soldiers from the country had surrounded the mountains where the filibusters had landed, and that it would be doubtful if any of them could escape into the interior. The above information, however, is mainly from Spanish sources, but enough is known to announce the fact that the expected results of the *Hornet* expedition will not be attained, and that the Spaniards have come cheaply into possession of a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition.

THE CIENAGA DE ZAPATE AFFAIR.

The Cienaga de Zapate affair has turned out much better than I expected. The three leaders, Gen. DAMAIN MADRUGA, Capt. SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ and the Civil Governor, JOSI TRUJILLO, surrendered on Monday to Major ARAGON, VALMASEDA'S commissioner. MADRUGA and TRUJILLO, with six armed followers are now at Colon, and from a telegram received at noon to-day, I learn that sixty-seven men besides, with their arms, have already surrendered at the Spanish out-post at Hanabana, some fifteen miles from Colon, and that they are expected to arrive at the town this evening. Capt. RODRIGUEZ returned to the Cienaga, and is expected back in a couple of days with the parties who are further in the interior of the Cienaga. In order to reach his destination, it was necessary to carry a dug-out on the shoulders of the relatives who followed him into the swamps, (about a dozen,) so as to cross the numerous lagoons and streams. The importance of these surrenders cannot be over estimated, and if all come in as is confidently expected, the planters of the Colon and Macagua districts have reason to be thankful, as it will enable them to harvest their sugar crop in peace.

ITALIAN OPERA IN HAVANA.

The Italian opera continues, but just now it is not my aim either to criticise the performers or performances, but to announce the sad death of Mme. CANCETTA RUBINI, one of the prima donnas. The ultimate cause of her death was fever, the origin of her sickness, the brutality and ignorance of men. Mme. RUBINI was not one of the finest artists on the stage, but bade fair to become a great ornament thereof, for she was barely twenty-four years of age. The performance of "Ernani," in which she took the part of *Elvira*, was a partial failure, due principally to a bad orchestra, insufficient rehearsals and contemptible management. Intriguers threw all the blame on her, the baritone of the company insulted her grossly, and to cap the climax, the manager of the opera sent her a note in the morning containing the grossest insult to an artist, an announcement that the rôle of *Elvira* had been taken from her and would be given to another singer. This action on the part of the manager, which we hope proceeded more from ignorance than from malice, threw her into a terrible state of excitement, which soon brought on a severe fever, and culminated in her death. Only two of the company ever went to see her, namely, Mrs. RUIZ and our countrywoman, Miss KATE MORENSI, in whose arms she died. The funeral was attended by the entire chorus and band, by all the Spanish artists from the Tacon Theatre, but only by four men of the Italian troupe, and by the ladies above mentioned. This action on the part of the performers, and the part filled by the manager, has excited universal comment and contempt, and Miss MORENSI has taken as high a place as a woman as she formerly occupied as an artist. To make the matter still more painful, the management gave the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" the same evening, and did not even close the theatre for a single night.

NEW ATTITUDE OF THE CUBANS.

A new political movement has just been inaugurated, having existed for some time, but having now only received life. A party of the wealthy and influential Cubans have taken a bold stand with the Spaniards, and intend to break down the belief that all native Cubans are sympathizers with the revolution. These Cubans had collected $100,000 to start a new journal under the direction of Mr. PEDRO G. LLORENTE, a Cuban, lately the editor of the *Integritad Nacional*, at Madrid; but this plan was desisted from, and the *Voz de Cuba* was chosen as their organ, and the money collected will be turned over to the latter journal—a very necessary thing by the way, as the *Voz*, financially speaking, is not a success, is typographically a nuisance, and, in the matter of news generally, is behind its contemporary the *Diario*. This action on the part of the Cubans is expected to smooth the way toward a future reconciliation between the Spaniards and Cubans, and toward the return of the confiscated estates to their original owners.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Constantia plantation, near Remedios, has again been burned by the Cubans commanded by CASARIEGO. The houses were all destroyed, and the soldiers guarding the place had to fortify themselves in a sugar-house, the only building left standing. Several colored people perished in the flames....The journals continue to treat the educational question at great length, but no steps are being taken to increase the number of schools....The late rains have been very beneficial to the sugar and tobacco crops.

QUASIMODO.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn—Report of the Referee.

In the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Esq., the referee appointed by Judge PRATT, in September last, to investigate the affairs of the Central Bank of that city, filed his report, the effect of which is to show beyond all doubt that the affairs of the bank when it failed were in the most disorderly condition. "The last quarterly report, bearing date June 25, 1870, to the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York shows the resources of the institution to be $626,185 61, and the liabilities to be of the same amount. Mr. CHAPMAN, however, says that on that date the resources according to the books were $901,821, and the liabilities $897,631, but despite that fact, so large was the amount of paper on hand, since proved to be worthless, that the institution was really insolvent, and at the present time possessed no means of fully meeting its liabilities.

THE FEDERATE COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Delegates of the Dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York—The Powers of the Council Defined.

An adjourned meeting of the delegates to the primary meeting of the Federate Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York was held yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street. There were present Bishop POTTER, of the New-York Diocese; Bishop COX, of Western New-York; Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island; Bishop DOANE, of Albany, and Bishop HUNTINGDON, of Central New-York, together with a delegation of clergymen and laymen of each diocese. They assembled in the chapel at 10½ o'clock, when the morning prayers were read by the pastor, Rev. Dr. SWOPE, after which the communion service was celebrated by Bishop POTTER. Mr. WALTER B. GILBERT officiated at the organ, and during the services performed a number of musical selections, aided by a full choir of boys.

At the conclusion of the service, the members of the Council took a short recess, and reassembled in the school-house to enter upon the business that had called them together.

Bishop POTTER, of New-York, was elected Chairman, and Rev. Dr. WM. S. PERRY Secretary.

The roll was called, and the following delegates were present, beside the five Bishops:

Diocese of New-York—Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. George B. Draper, D. D.; Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, D.D.; Rev. George T. Seymour, D.D.; Messrs. L. W. Wells, Henry Dresler, George W. Morell, Albert E. Douglas.

Diocese of Western New-York—Rev. William Shelton, D. D.; Rev. Edward Ingersoll, D. D.; Rev. William S. Perry, D. D.; Rev. James Abercrombie, Rev. Duncan C. Mann; Messrs. S. G. Cornell, Geo. W. Nicholas, P. D. Walter.

Diocese of Long Island—Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D.; Rev. Robert T. Pierson, Robt. B. Van Kleeck, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Mallaby, Rev. William H. Moore, Rev. Jacob W. Dillon, D. D.; Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D.; Messrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Jasper W. Gilbert, John W. Hunter, William H. Ludlow.

Diocese of Central New-York—Rev. John M. Guion, D. D.; Rev. E. M. Van Dusen, D. D.; Rev. Theodore Babcock, D. D.; Rev. William G. Gibson, D. D.; Rev. Joseph M. Clark, D. D.; Rev. Amos B. Beach, D. D.; Rev. A. B. Goodrich, D. D.; Messrs. J. T. Miller, George F. Comstock, Thomas Fatzinger, Geo. C. McWhorter, John C. Worthington.

Diocese of Albany—Rev. William Sayers, D. D., Rev. John S. Kidney, Rev. Norman W. Camp, D. D.; Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, Rev. George C. Pennell, Rev. John H. Hopkins; Messrs. James Forsyth, Orlando Meads, F. James Fitch, G. S. Reese, Richard H. Cushney.

A quorum of the members of the several orders being present, the Council was declared open for business.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, called for the report of the Special Committee, appointed at the previous meeting of the Council, to report upon a proposed declaration of powers.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of the Diocese of New-York, presented the report, which, after several amendments, read as follows:

The five dioceses existing within the limits of the State of New-York, having established for themselves a Federate Council pursuant to the provisions of Canon 8, Title 3 of the Digest, &c., hereby submit to the General Convention, for its approval, the following declaration of the powers proposed to be exercised by the said Federate Council:

I. The said Federate Council shall have full power to deliberate and decide on all matters pertaining—

1. To such civil legislation as the common interest of the Church in the State of New-York may require.
2. To the promotion of the interests of Christian education, and to the furtherance of joint work for the extension and prosperity of the Church.
3. To the establishment of an Appellate Court, to which, under the canons of any particular diocese, appeal may be made from the decision of any Diocesan Court in said State.

II. And the said Federate Council shall have full power to enact all regulations necessary to its organization and continuance, and to the ends contemplated in the foregoing declaration, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the constitution and canons of the General Convention of this Church; or of any one of the dioceses concerned; or to the law of the Rubric as contained in the Book of Common Prayer and offices of this Church.

Resolutions, appended to the draft of the declaration, &c., by the Committee, providing for the presentation of the action of the primary council to the General Convention of the Convention of the Church of the United States, to meet in Baltimore in October next, were adopted. The five Bishops and the delegations from the dioceses of the General Convention were empowered to secure the necessary legislation from the Church General to carry out the object desired by the Council.

After much debate, the following resolution, offered by Judge GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, was adopted:

Resolved, That the next annual Conventions of the several dioceses be required to elect delegates to a meeting of the Federate Council to be held on the call of the Bishops, after the next meeting of the General Convention of the Church. The number of delegates at the said meeting to be the same as heretofore appointed.

Gen. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, of the Diocese of Long Island, offered an eulogistic resolution in reference to the late DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, and made an eloquent speech in support of it, in which he extolled the many good qualities of the deceased.

Similar addresses were made by Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, and Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of the Diocese of Albany, and the original resolution was finally amended so as to direct that a committee consisting of Gen. LUDLOW, HORATIO SEYMOUR, and the five Bishops be appointed to draw up a suitable set of resolutions, to be entered upon the minutes of the meeting, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased. In this form the resolution was adopted, and the Committee appointed.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Bishop of New-York.

THE MILKY WAY.

Monthly Meeting of the Milk Producers' Association—Pure Milk and Adulterated—The Price for February Five Cents and a Half.

The January monthly meeting of the United Milk Producers' Association was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday, J. W. STORMS, Esq., of Dutchess County, in the chair. The several roads and districts represented by delegates were as follows: Erie Railroad, DANIEL REEVES, of Middletown, Orange County; Housatonic Railroad, J. P. BREWSTER, ROBERT LITTLE; Harlem Railroad, A. WHITLOCK; Hudson River Railroad, C. B. GREEN; South-side (L. I.) Railroad, E. H. SEAMAN; Dutchess and Columbia, J. W. STORMS. There were also present, Mr. BATES, a milk consumers' representative; Mr. CANFIELD, a retail milk dealer; Mr. CROSBY, of the Croton Falls, N. J., Dairy, and Mr. B. W. HILDRETH, anti-swill and adulterated milk agitator. The New-Haven, New-Jersey and Long Island Railroad Associations were not represented. Mr. WHITLOCK, of the Harlem Railroad, said that it was important that the public should understand that the object of the Convention was not to make a monopoly of the milk business. It had, perhaps, seemed so to the general public as they read the reports published. There might be some who think this organization a mere Ring, set off against that of the irresponsible milk-dealers, who combined to adulterate the milk, cheat the farmers out of their pay, put prices up enormously, and, in fact, gobble up everything into their own hands. The farmers have been victimized scandalously by these scoundrels for years, and many were, even at the present time. Now, some of the more respectable and responsible organized county or district associations of a mutually-protective nature. These bodies sent delegates to this convention to consult as to the best means of producing the best quality of milk, and obtaining a fair price in remuneration. That would be to the benefit of all parties. With proper regulations, the best milk could be sold cheaply, and at rates more advantageous to producer, dealer, and consumer than by the present disjointed way. United action would control the market, good men would rule the trade, and the adulterers would be forced out of their nefarious traffic. There was no use in having a convention just for the name and fame of the thing, without a special object in view; there was no use in passing resolutions and in engaging in discussions unless there was some decided practical action. The people who read the newspapers—those great voices of public opinion—should be taught that this Convention was acting in their interest, and were more in earnest in the endeavor to provide pure milk and put a stop to the abominable poisoned swill-milk traffic, than even the public themselves. The Convention had frequently requested the City and State authorities to enforce existing laws upon the matter—to have the milk inspected and the spurious qualities detected, confiscated and destroyed, and the venders punished by fine or otherwise. He inquired if that had been done.

Mr. REEVES said that he had been anxiously expecting to learn of some such action by the Board of Health, but had watched the newspapers in vain for it. Orange County was deeply interested in the objects and purposes of the Convention.

Mr. HULSE asked whether the Convention had actually brought the fact of their resolutions to the official notice of the authorities. (In the absence of the Secretary the President was unable to answer the question.) Messrs. BREWSTER, WHITLOCK, LITTLE, and STORMS, agreed that prompt action should be taken in that direction.

Mr. CANFIELD said that, as a respectable milk dealer, serving only pure milk to the best of customers, he sorely felt the many evils of the trade resulting from rascally speculators and swindlers. (He explained at length the many ways in which he had suffered.) He invited any one at any and all times to test his milk. If it ever was watered he did not know it. If any one would detect his employes adulterating it, he would prosecute. He believed in making a severe example of offenders. There was no surplus of pure milk. There are not too many dealers. If only pure milk could be sold, the trade would be immensely advantaged. Let there be a concert of action between the farmers and the milk dealers. There were rascals in both branches. Let them be sorted out, and the honorable men united. They would be successful. The people would sustain them.

Mr. BATES said he was a milk consumer to the amount of a pint or a quart a day. He wanted pure milk, and was willing to pay reasonably for it. If the people were confident that they could get a pure article they would use a great deal more. The thin blue liquid generally sold would not make good coffee, tea, pudding, &c. Condensed milk was not satisfactory, but very troublesome and costly, and when a quart was paid for and examined it shrunk altogether too much. Milk was the most important article of food used—too much so to trifle with. Good cream milk should and could be sold if the honest farmers and milkmen would unite in the matter.

Mr. CROSBY related how his large shipments of milk were once complained of by a dealer, who alleged that his customers found fault with a mysterious thickness—"greasy, slimy milk," as they termed it. He was greatly concerned and nonplussed. His good wife suggested that the skim-milk be sent. It was done. The dealer was satisfied, and his customers delighted. Their "grease" was cream.

The price of milk last month was six cents, which was generally realized. The price for February was fixed at 5½ cents. It was resolved that each delegate present be authorized to bring a respectable pure milk dealer to participate in the discussions of the next meeting, Feb. 24, none others to be admitted.

The Secretary was requested to report as to the disposition of resolutions passed at the December meeting addressed to the City authorities. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Annual Report of Earnings and Expenses.

The following statements are from the annual report of the Erie Railway Company, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, made to the State Engineer at Albany:

ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

Length of Road—Jersey City to Dunkirk, miles	459
Length of road laid, miles	459
Length of double track, including sidings, miles	389¾
Length of branches owned by the company, laid, miles	364¼
Length of double track on same, miles	60
Weight of rail per yard on main track, pounds	64 to 70
Number of engine-houses and shops	40
Number of engines	440
Number of first-class passenger cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	220
Number of second-class and emigrant passenger cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	54
Number of baggage, mail and express cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	71
Number of freight cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	8,840

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Miles run by passenger trains	2,900,189
Miles run by express trains	6,426,190
Passengers (all classes) carried	3,275,625
Miles traveled by passengers	135,589,109
Tons, of 2,000 pounds, of freight carried	4,852,505
Total amount of freight, one mile	898,862,718
Average rate of speed adopted, including stops, miles per hour	20
Rate of speed when in motion	26
Rate of speed by express trains	26.30
Speed of same when in motion	30.40
Rate of speed, freight trains	10
Same when in motion	12
Average weight in tons of passenger trains, exclusive of baggage	150
Average in tons of freight, exclusive of freight	220

AMOUNT OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Products of the forest	198,620
Animals	271,245
Vegetable food	468,976
Other agricultural products	111,155
Manufactures	348,423
Merchandise	440,353
Other articles	3,013,733
Total tons	4,852,505

RATE OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

First-class through passengers	$2 05
First-class way passengers	2 73
Emigrant through passengers	1 22
Emigrant way passengers	1 47

THE EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING THE ROAD.

Repair of road-bed and railway, excepting cost of iron	$1,972,947 09
Cost of iron used in repairs	1,141,480 00
Repairs of buildings	247,140 90
Repairs of fences and gates	44,392 93
Taxes on real estate	283,732 72
Total	$3,689,693 64

Of the above total, $996,217 27 were allotted to passenger transportation, and $2,693,476 37 to freight transportation.

EXPENSES OF REPAIRS OF MACHINERY.

Engines and tenders	$1,312,798 33
Passenger and baggage cars	340,215 54
Freight cars	778,105 12
Tools and machinery in shops	110,163 82
Incidental expenses	60,408 24
Total	$2,601,691 05

Of the above $700,034 87 were allotted to passenger transportation, and $1,901,666 18 to freight transportation.

EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

Office expenses, &c.	$245,932 34
Agents and clerks	1,056,701 27
Labor—loading and unloading freight	581,575 01
Watchmen and switch-tenders	207,372 09
Wood and water station attendance	39,944 45
Conductors, baggage and brakemen	986,049 39
Enginemen and firemen	945,653 99
Fuel—cost and labor of preparing for use	992,896 01
Oil and waste for engines and tenders	146,757 19
Oil and waste for freight cars	27,981 73
Oil and waste for passenger cars	5,262 35
Loss and damage of goods	164,189 77
Damage for injuries of persons	36,972 08
Damage to property	9,263 78
General superintendence	167,280 28
Contingencies	187,791 49
Total	$5,781,626 20

Of the above $1,609,286 89 were allotted to passenger transportation, and $4,172,339 31 to freight.

EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.

From passenger trains	$3,968,899 82
From freight trains	11,983,547 06
From other sources	227,014 78
Total	$16,179,461 66

The above is without reference to the amount actually collected.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

From passengers	$3,166,877 34
From freight	12,328,027 25
From other sources:	
Storage	6,778 95
Telegraph	35,951 06
Rents	75,953 86
Mails	167,305 15
Pavonia Ferry	85,535 45
Hire of cars	5,749 51
Operating sundry railroads	306,783 09
Total	$16,179,461 66

PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Transportaton expenses	$12,073,010 89
Hudson River Ferry	235,952 44
Operating telegraph	110,099 19
Interest on funded debt	1,646,623 00
Rents	1,060,351 79
Internal revenue tax	83,417 28
Interest	284,048 55
Operating Twenty-third-street Ferry	32,933 46
Operating sundry branches	250,360 21
Hire of cars	18,578 28
Sundries	280,037 41
Operating Atlantic and Great Western Railway	386,470 59
Total expenses	$16,471,483 06

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For gradation and masonry	2,427,315 08
Telegraph	12,666 52
Superstructure, including iron	3,406,046 54
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures	1,342,799 25
Engine and car-houses, machine-shops, machinery and fixtures	1,827,613 83
Land, land damages and fences	512,104 03
Locomotives and fixtures, and snow-plows	3,518,095 98
Passenger and baggage cars	914,023 40
Freight and other cars	4,008,468 64
Pavonia and Twenty-third-street Ferries	532,548 16
Engineering and agencies	55,443,905 59
Total	$73,945,587 02

STOCKS AND DEBTS OF COMPANY.

Stock subscribed	$83,536,910
Paid in, as by last report	78,536,910
Paid in of capital stock	83,536,910
Funded debt	23,398,800
Total amount	23,398,800
Funded and floating debt	23,398,800
Rate, per annum, of interest on debt	7¾ cent.

The Peruvian-Spanish War—The Iron-Clad Malicious Prosecution Case Continued.

The case of ANTONIO MILLAN *vs.* Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, for malicious prosecution, was continued in the Superior Court, before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday. The examination and cross-examination of the plaintiff, MILLAN, was continued throughout the day. His examination elicited hardly anything of public interest. Between the parties to the action, the chief points of importance testified to were, that all the material portions of the negotiations were had with DOMINGUEZ, the Consul of Ecuador, and not with Capt. GRAHAM, the defendant; that the bonds were left with DOMINGUEZ, who gave to MILLAN what the latter assumes to be a guarantee for their return; that the demand for a statement of the expenditures and advances made by Capt. GRAHAM, and for which the latter claimed his right to be reimbursed, was made on DOMINGUEZ and not on Capt. GRAHAM, and that Capt. GRAHAM was not even present at these interviews. The witness also exhibited much confusion in his evidence as to what were the nature or specific contents of the papers signed by him through DOMINGUEZ, in his negotiations with Capt. GRAHAM. He contradicted the statement, made in the opening address, that Capt. GRAHAM understood the Spanish language; he had no direct conversation with Capt. GRAHAM at any time, but always through DOMINGUEZ. He contradicted the statement, also made in the opening address, that Capt. GRAHAM had represented to him that a portion of the money paid out had been paid to GIDEON WELLES, and other officials of the Navy Department. It was, he said, DOMINGUEZ who told him this. On cross-examination, with a view to sustain the truth of the intimation of defendant that plaintiff was not altogether ignorant of the English language, Mr. GRAHAM, the counsel of defendant, requested plaintiff to pronounce a number of English words, which he did, apparently with much clearness and facility.

The plaintiff's cross-examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Movements of Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, with President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Barr, Carnochan, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith, present.

It was ordered, upon reports from the Attorney, that suits be commenced in thirty-two cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, fourteen cases of non-compliance with orders, and five cases of violations of the sanitary code. Upon recommendation of the attorney, unsafe condition of No. 326 Eighth-street was referred to the Department of Buildings.

The Sanitary Committee made a report, submitting numerous amendments to the Tenement-house act, as passed May 14, 1867, which were referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances.

The following report was read and placed on file:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department, Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary:

I have the honor to submit the following comparative statement of contagious diseases, reported to this Bureau for the two weeks ending Jan. 21, 1871:

Week ending Jan. 14—Typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 96; relapsing fever, 4; small-pox, 22; measles, 137; diphtheria, 15.

Week ending Jan. 21—Typhoid fever, 10; typhus fever, 1; scarlet fever, 70; relapsing fever, 18; small-pox, 15; measles, 112; diphtheria, 17.

During the past week, small-pox, scarlatina and measles have slightly decreased in number. Relapsing fever shows an increase of fourteen cases over the previous week. This increase occurred entirely among the pauperized class. Overcrowding in lodging-houses, badly-ventilated, filthy apartments and cellars, combined with personal uncleanliness, are the prime factors in generating and maintaining this disease. As the season becomes more inclement, the habits of this class promote these conditions. Experience in dealing with this disease has proved the fact that thorough cleansing and disinfection with chlorine, of apartments and clothing, leaving them vacant and unused for a few days, has effectually eradicated the infection, where before these measures had been employed this disease had persistently remained.

Respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

Suits were ordered to be commenced against physicians and clergymen reported by the Register of Records for failing to make returns of births, marriages and deaths, according to law, and after the transaction of some routine business of no public interest, the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Jan. 25) was large, and the general interest manifested in real estate matters healthy in its tone, the result of the day's business was not as satisfactory as was expected. Several of the sales advertised to take place were adjourned, while in the case of those attempted the property struck off did not really change hands, the bids made not reaching figures corresponding with the estimated valuation. The following is a detailed report of the proceedings:

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of JAMES M. SWEENY, Esq., referee, disposed of seven lots, located on the south side of Seventy-third-street, in the vicinity of Lexington-avenue. The owner of a half interest in this property, is the estate of JOHN JOURDAN, deceased, late Superintendent of Police, the other half being owned by Judge DOWLING, the lots having been jointly purchased in the life-time of the former, and in the suit resulting in the sale of yesterday, the latter is plaintiff. At the auction the lots brought the following prices: Lot south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-third-street, 20 by 102.2, $6,525; lot south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-third-street, 25 by 102.2, $7,550; six lots south side of Seventy-third-street, adjoining the one last named, each 21.8 by 102.2, $4,350 each. TERRENCE FARLEY bought the entire property. Being a Court sale, the transaction, as far as the estate is concerned, is a genuine one, but it is said that the real purchaser of the lots, although struck off to Mr. FARLEY, is Judge DOWLING, the plaintiff in the action in question, and the surviving party in interest. The prices realized may be termed fair, but as in the opinion of the majority, the lots were thought to be more valuable, this fact probably influenced the buyer to retain his interest in them.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. offered for sale thirty-eight unimproved lots, eight of which are located on the east side of the Grand Boulevard between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and the remainder in the rear of these on the north and south sides of the streets respectively named. Of these lots fourteen were nominally sold, but no transfer of title was effected, the owner preferring to hold rather than to part with the property at the figures bid. The lots named were struck off as follows: Five lots, four of them on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and one in the rear on the street, $3,600 each; five lots similarly situated on the north-east corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, $3,900 each; four lots, two each on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, adjoining in the rear, 375 feet east of the Boulevard, $2,000 each. The pulse of the market having been thoroughly tested, no further attempt to sell the remainder of the property was made, but from the above figures some judgment may be based as to the value placed by the public upon lots located in this neighborhood.

The legal sales advertised by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, of property comprising three brown-stone houses and lots on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and by JAMES M. MILLER, of a lot, with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, were both adjourned, the former until March 22 and the latter until Feb. 1.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the principal sale announced is that by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, of property belonging to the estate of A. J. CIPRIAUT, deceased, and sold by order of his executors. The schedule of sale comprises three valuable pieces of business property, as follows: No. 11 Pine, No. 43 Liberty, and No. 73 Nassau streets, also a large farm of over 400 acres in Monroe County, Penn.; six-sixteenths interest in packet-ships of the Black Ball line, and about $3,000 in scrip in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. The proposed sale is one of importance, and the day for its consummation has been looked forward to with interest.

In addition to the above, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell to-day, at the Exchange, also at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of JOHN MANSFIELD, deceased, a three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 80 Sixth-avenue, between Waverley-place and Eighth-street, and a four-story brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 148. This sale, from the location of the property, should attract attention. The results of both of these transactions will be reported in detail as usual, and any other sales that may occur duly noted.

In addition to our notices of City property offered at private sale, which appeared yesterday, attention is called to the private residence in Twenty-eighth-street, offered by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-street, and the business property on Church-street, offered by W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place. Also, to the private residence known as No. 9 West Fiftieth-street, offered by WILLIAM HURRY, at Queen's Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway. In suburban property, A. D. HAPE, General Agent of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, office No. 119 Liberty-street, offers desirable country homes, at all points easy of access, on the line of Central Railway of New-Jersey. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, advertise well located residences on Staten Island, while A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway, offers valuable manufacturing sites in New-Jersey.

Private sales of property have recently been effected as follows:

By HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway:

2 tenement-houses and lots, Nos. 503 and 505 West 33d-st., lots 25x100, houses 25x62, $16,650 each	$33,300
1 lot in 128th-st., near Madison-av., 37.6x100	10,000

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street:

1 lot n. s. 57th-st., 300 ft. e. 6th-av	$19,000
5 lots s. s. 127th-st., 100 ft. w. 3d-av	18,750

Mr. RAYNOR also reports the recent sale of four full-sized lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, for $152,500, but without giving further particulars of the transaction.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.—B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

6 lots s. s. 73d-st., 25 ft. w. of Lexington-av., each 21.8x102.2, $4,350 each	$26,100
1 lot s. w. corner 73d-st. and Lexington-av., 25x 102.2	7,550
1 lot s. e. corner 73d-st. and Lexington-av., 20x 102.2	6,525

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots s. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 124th-st., and 1 lot in rear, s. s. 124th-st., each about 25x 100, $3,600 each, (nominal sale)	$18,000
4 lots n. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 123d-st., and 1 lot in rear, n. s. 123d-st., each about 25x 100, $3,900 each, (nominal sale)	19,500
2 lots s. s. 124th-st., and 2 lots n. s. 123d-st., adjoining in rear, 375 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, each 25x100.10, $2,000 each, (nominal sale)	8,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Stone-av., 25x107	$400
Devoe-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 25x100	800
Lawrence and Grant sts., s. e. corner, 50x113	700
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 255 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 80x100	12,000
Rutledge-st., n. w. s., 40 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x 60	7,500
Webster-st., centre line, 389.6 ft. of centre line of Brooklyn, 80x130	1,225
Flushing-av., n. s., lots Nos. 120, 48, 140, 164	500
Gates-av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 100x 150	1,700
Montrose-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 50x100	3,700
Ralph-av., w. s., Halsey and Sackett sts., 51x400	2,000
Throop-av., w. s., 18 ft. s. of Witherspoon-st., 18x 100	1,450
Washington-av. and Butler-st., n. e. corner, 20 x78	1,500
Williams-av., e. s., 274 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 16x 100	4,000
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 74 ft. n. w. of Keep-st., 18.5x 62	6,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Fordham-av., n. w. s., part of lot No. 6, 50x75	$4,500
143d-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100	1,950

Mount Pleasant.

Cortlandt-st., e. s., ½ of lot No. 25, map of Beekmantown, 25x125	$775

North Salem.

Edmund Smith's place, about 5 acres	$800

West Farms.

Lots Nos. 74 and 78, map of East Tremont, 66x 150	$900
Samuel-st., n. e. s., lot No. 34, East Tremont, 150 x150	600
Grose-av., s. e. s., lot No. 43, East Tremont, 150x 150	600
Central-av., e. s., adjoining J. W. Ludlow's, 100x 300	4,822
Devoe-st. and public road, s. w. corner, 66x115	4,450

Greenburg.

Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining Hyatt's, 35x90	$560

Ossining.

Broadway, n. w. s., adjoining Croton aqueduct, Hyatt's property	$1,000
Croton and Linden avs., n. s., corner, 50x118	100

Rye.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Findley's property, 9.23-100 acres	$1,672
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Findley's property, 3½ acres	1,750

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Hudson-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Morris-st., 26x100	$10,000
Jersey-av., e. s., 66 ft. n. of North 3d-st., 16x60	7,000
Palisade-av. and Grand-st., n. w. corner, 82x106	15,000
North 5th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100	2,300

Bayonne.

Cottage-place, lot No. 1, block No. 90, Grase's map, 25x100	$325

Harrison.

Reynolds-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100	$550

North Bergen.

Lot No. 55, block No. 4, map of Chelsea, 25x100	$800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN,
Son of
Lewis B. Brown, Esq.

DAVISON BROWN,
Son of
Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
CHAS. MACRAE.
No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY, (send stamp for printed list:) Bowery, $35,000; East Broadway, $12,000; Henry, $17,000; 2d-av., $17,000; 3d-av., $35,000; Lexington, $35,000; East 20th, $16,500; 21st, $5,500; 36th, (stable,) $5,500; 48th, $15,000; 60th, $26,000, $28,000; 62d, $10,000; 76th, $5,500; 92d, $8,000; 117th, $7,000; 118th, $11,000, $8,000; Minetta, $9,000; West 19th, $12,500; 26th, $25,000; 41st, $15,000; 45th, $40,000; also 132d, full lot, $3,300.

CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.—Also, lots on 5th and 8th avs. lots, opposite the Central Park; lots also on the avenues north and south of the Central Park; also on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, desirable lots, singly or in plots, for immediate improvement or for investment. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Broome, Grand, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, Amity sts., among them will be found some valuable corners. Also, property on Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens or South 5th-av., Sullivan and Thompson sts., and on all the principal avenues and streets.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling on 12th-st., near 4th-av., with all conveniences and modern improvements, 25 by about 50 ft., and 2-story extension, 20x15; lot 25 by 106; to be seen by permits only, by applying to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., ABOUT 150 FEET east of Madison-av., south side, a beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price with furniture, $55,000. Possession May 1. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—RIVINGTON-ST., NEAR Bowery.—Two-story and attic brick houses, front and rear of lot, 25x109; well rented; possession on 1st May.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, brown-stone trimmings, in West 24th-st., 22x34x80 feet; lot is leasehold—seventy-nine years; price $8,800. For full information apply to A. ELY, No. 9 Broad-st., or to M. EINSTEIN, No. 120 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, all modern improvements, near 8th-av.; $10,500., at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN EAST 30th-st.; immediate possession; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front, $16,500; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS ON 5th, Madison avs. and on the principal streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence at Stamford, Conn., five minutes' walk from depot; house frame, three stories, fourteen rooms above the basement; speaking-tubes, gas, marble mantels, servants' stairs, &c.; two acres, with garden and fruits; stable and carriage-house. Will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for good paying tenement property in the City. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—House, modern-built, commodious and in good order, with stable and over twelve lots of ground, within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond (Staten Island) Landing; will be exchanged for house in Brooklyn, well located and not heavily mortgaged. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY. (Send stamp for printed list.) Central-av., Fordham, house, 9 20-100 acres, $35,000; West Farms Village, corner lot, 57x113, $1,250; Morrisania, near Southern Boulevard, house, lot 125x100, $13,000; Mott Haven, house, lot 25x100, $4,250; Tuckahoe, house, lot 100x150, $6,500; Rye Beach, corner plot, 1 519-1000 acres, $5,000.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR house in the City, difference in cash, very attractive place at Bergen Point, N. J.; house frame; modern built, with all conveniences of a City house; situated on the water, with water-right and frontage on two streets; stable, carriage-house and large lot. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes from landing, with flagged walks, house with ten rooms, in good order; on corner, with over seven lots of ground; bargain at $6,500.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

SEVERAL LARGE TRACTS OF land in the lower part of the town of Yonkers, fronting on Central-av. Will be shown personally to capitalists. Apply to
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In Westchester County, one mile from Kensico depot, or two miles and a half from Tarrytown; house, barn and out-buildings. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE AND DRY-GOODS TRADE.
TO LEASE,
The five-story white marble buildings, corner Grand and Crosby sts.; size, 50x80.
Will be let separately or together.
Apply to
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of No. 254 Broadway, opposite City Hall, now occupied by the Allentown and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies; possession Feb. 1. Apply to HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 254 Broadway.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FIRST-CLASS store No. 23 Thomas-st.; would be let low to a desirable tenant; $500. G. K. SHERIDAN.

FIFTH-AV. STORES TO LET.—TWO stores, 80 feet deep, No. 164 5th-av., west side, near 22d-st. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

A family about to sail for the West Indies and return about the 1st of June proximo, propose

TO LET for two years and eleven months, from 15th of June next, a first-class high-stoop four-story stone-front dwelling in WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. This house is fully and elegantly furnished, and has many costly pictures and other works of art, collected and brought from remote countries, all of which will be left in the house, and no part of the furniture removed or set aside, save a few cabinets and silver and linen; large dining-room, billiard-room, steam-heating apparatus, very perfect; a room in the attic, and a wine-room in the sub-cellar will be reserved. To a private family only. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE
ON 35TH-ST.,
NEAR 5TH-AV.,
To let for one year and three months, from the 1st of February next, a high-stoop, full size, four-story dwelling, on 35th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET
ON 34TH-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.; four stories, high stoop, brown stone; 25 feet wide by 65 feet deep, and extension lot 100 feet; elegantly and expensively furnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year.
R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 126 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE, NO. 238 East 28th-st.; four rooms and kitchen, closets, gas, water, &c.; rent, $30 per month. Apply to E. F. ROGERS, No. 230 East 27th-st.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 61 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING list of City houses for sale and to let; property placed in my hands will receive prompt attention; no charge unless a purchaser or tenant is furnished through my agency. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. house, not less than 27 feet front; also, one from 19 to 21 feet front.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BOND-STREET, a house suitable for business purposes at low rent. Address, stating locality and terms,
A. J. McCAY, Box No. 6,753 Post-office.

SMALL STORE WANTED—OR PART of a store, suitable for a light business, above 14th-st. Address Room No. 22, No. 14 West 28th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NASSAU, PINE, AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in ships of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.

No. 73 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the north-westerly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 26 feet 3 inches by 72 feet 6 inches.

No. 11 PINE-ST.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-st., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 73 feet 9 inches.

No. 43 LIBERTY-ST.—North side, about 100 feet east of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 27 by 73 feet.

$1,890.—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, certificates of 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Also, the said A. J. Cipriaut's interest in the following ships of the "Black Ball" line:

Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Foster, Jr.*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.

Also, 404 acres, 111 perches of land in Barret (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.

JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 141 READE-ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS., TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

READE-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the front and rear brick buildings, known as No. 141 Reade-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; buildings are two stories and basement, in fair order; lot 25 and average depth of 75.6 feet; possession immediate. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE.—EXTENSION SALE BY AUCTION OF 300 OIL-PAINTINGS, from eminent foreign and American artists, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 26, 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the
ART GALLERY, NO. 537 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

B. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, respectfully give notice that the above extensive and valuable collection of paintings will positively be sold without reserve. Any other artists wishing to contribute to this sale are informed that their paintings cannot be received for auction sale only without limit.

The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of the fine arts is specially called to this sale.

F. BISHOPRICK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—ON THE PREMISES, NO. 32 Tiffany-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1871, all the machinery and personal property in the building, consisting in part of 60-horse power engine, two 50-horse tubular boilers, steam-pump shafting, pulleys, belting, three 4-foot and one 3-foot French burr stone mills, office furniture, and scales, &c.; also three horses, two carriages, and sleigh, two wagons, one cart, &c., &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 108 Liberty and No. 111 Cedar sts.

ON FRIDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above:
6,134 pairs Skates,
2,184 Bitt-braces,
1,384 Hames-fasteners,
being the largest sale of Skates ever offered at auction. On exhibition THURSDAY. Terms—$200 thirty days, over $500 sixty days; good indorsed notes. Sold in lots to suit.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7, East River:
3,540 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
900 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *America*, from Messina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway.
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-1aw6mTh CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH,
} Executors.
d1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 358 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds nice French and English cooking; is capable of getting up party dinners; has good reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT girl, to do cooking, or general house-work; is a competent, economical and reliable servant, good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED woman, about 30, a situation as superior chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is a splendid fine washer and ironer; French fluting, box fluting or laundress; five and three years' City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or nurse and seamstress; experienced nurse; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on machine, and all kinds of fine sewing; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress, and fine washing or laundress; excellent chamber-maid and waitress and laundress; highly recommended; five years' City references; prefers the country; will take a City place. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse for an invalid, monthly nurse, or assistant housekeeper; is a good seamstress; any situation of trust desired; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., toy-store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch (Protestant) young woman, a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; good seamstress and experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; good references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; also, a young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A neat, honest, sober and efficient woman; well recommended from her last place; no washing; salary expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family, by a young, neat, industrious girl. Best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a strong, competent girl, understanding thoroughly her business; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, understanding French and American cooking; best references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and washing, or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at 327 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or would assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 163 East 44th-st., top floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 290 6th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; understands quilting and fitting dresses, or would assist as lady's maid; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 133 West 24th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 419 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or to take charge of a child, by a young person, in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 145 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; good references. Call at No. 477 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as children's maid; is a good sewer and operator. Address M. B., No. 341 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as waitress in a first-class private family; has best City reference. Call at 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 383 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF FIRST-class English, French, German and Irish domestics can immediately be suited at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man around a gentleman's house by a very steady and industrious colored man; understands the care of horse-driving, plain gardening and milking; is willing to be generally useful; indoor as waiter, or will do anything; a valuable man. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR useful man on a gentleman's place by a sober, industrious man; understands care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and groom; has thirty years' experience; the wife as first-class cook in all its branches; English Protestants; together or separate; City or country; best of City references. Can be seen or address COOK, No. 888 6th-av., corner of 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE or store by a boy thirteen years old, who lives with his parents; is well up in figures, and writes a good hand. Address F. P., in care of D. K. D., No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands gardening thoroughly in all its branches; is married; has unexceptionable references. Address A. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who has lived in the best City families, and has excellent recommendations. Apply or address for two days G. DAILY, No. 114 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a strictly sober man, who thoroughly understands his business; with the best of City recommendations; will endeavor to please. Address L., coachman, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; single man; best City references from his last employer. Address for two days T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiterman, highly recommended, a situation in a private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of long experience; strictly temperate; first-class City reference. Address B. C., No. 45 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference. Address T. C., No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman or light porter; good references. Call every night this week, after 6 o'clock, at No. 266 Broome-st. G. W. PEET.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INDOOR servant by a young man of great experience, and well recommended. Address G. D., care of Agricultural Editor New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, English; has personal references. Address A. D., 590 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, (NOT FANCY,) to go to Westchester County. A practical and experienced man, who has also a knowledge of farming and can milk, &c., can hear of a permanent situation by addressing, stating wages desired, Mr. PRINGLE WHITE, Box No. 97 Station A, New-York City.

WANTED—A JOURNALIST OF EXPERIence and good talents to assist as editor on a City paper, principally for news and condensation; he must be temperate and industrious. Apply to MOSES B. MACLAY, No. 2 Nassau st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply, with City references, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING and washing of a family of seven persons; she must have good City references; no other need apply; wages $15 a month. Call at No. 413 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD VARNISH-MAKER; good wages and steady work to one who understands his business. Inquire in paint-store, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 89 Union-place, (4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,) between 10 A. M. and 12 M., for two days.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 306 West 34th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

BOY WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO office duties preferred; must live with his parents, and be able to give good references from last employer; pay $3 per week. Address J. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWINES, &C.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &C.—For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory, at Paterson N. J.
J. C. TODD.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 25
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 1
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia	Wed. Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26	Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2	Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Monday, Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Feb. 9

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,

Of Eastern and Western Companies, Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Also,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT

BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.

THE SECURITY BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

819 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

7-30

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

BONDS

NOW RECEIVED.

INVESTORS CAN OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION BY APPLYING AT THE BANK.

Bank officers and private bankers wishing to interest themselves in the sale of these Bonds, which are introduced under the auspices of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents, are invited to communicate with

J. U. ORVIS, President.
GENERAL AGENT
For New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.

WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1871	222,571 88
Unpaid Losses, Jan. 1, '71	3,350 00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL

Dividend of Five Per Cent.,

free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

$200,000.—ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Stock for sale by the undersigned in sums to suit purchasers. The above stock bears interest at seven per cent., payable July and January in the City of New-York, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who have a perpetual lease of the road and guarantee the interest. We have no hesitation in advising our friends to invest in this stock, presenting, as it does, with this undoubted guarantee, one of the safest investments in the market.

O. D. ASHLEY & CO., No. 37 New-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., } DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1871. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.

C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $15,000 CASH CAPITAL wanted in manufacturing business, increasing too fast for the amount of money already invested; $18,000 worth of orders now on hand. Address H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $800, wanted as a copartner. Address, Editor and Proprietor North Carolina *Citizen*, Asheville, N. C.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $25,000, IN a manufacturing establishment of a staple article, in order to increase the capacity. Address C. C. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—DAY OF PRAYER.—THURSDAY, Jan. 27, having been designated as the day of prayer for Colleges, will be observed in the University by public worship in the small chapel, under direction of the Chancellor, and a sermon by one of the Alumni at 11 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR gentleman and wife—or gentlemen—with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st. near 5th-av.; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, front room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM WITH BEDROOM attached, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board at $7 per week at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY. } NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND } INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD } COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN } SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND } TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871. }

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	$172,900

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 66 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) } ST. LOUIS, January, 1871. }

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., } NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 17th day of February next, for building the slope wall of the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, under an appropriation by Congress therefor, of $30,000. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and all necessary information can be had, after the 23d inst., from Theo. B. Samo, Esq., engineer at the office of the aqueduct, No. 2,425 K-st., or from the undersigned at the Light-house Board, Treasury Department. Bids will not be considered unless they are attached to, and comply with the requirements of the printed specifications. Each bidder, before presenting his bid, must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to the credit of the Washington Aqueduct, the sum of $500, getting receipts therefor, as a guaranty that he will enter into a contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid; and the contractor must deposit $500 additional on the award of the contract, as a guaranty that he will enter into and carry on the work. The money so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor when his first payment is due; but failure to sign the contract when awarded, or within ten days thereafter, or to enter into and carry on the work according to the specifications and to the amount of the first payment shall forfeit the moneys so paid to the United States as liquidated damages. Payments will not be made in less sums than $2,500. Twenty per cent. will be reserved from the first payment and ten per cent. from each subsequent payment till the full completion of the contract. The United States will not be bound to accept the lowest nor any bid.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Building Slope Wall" and addressed to Major GEORGE H. ELLIOTT.

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.: Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct; Light-house Board, Treasury Department, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING } PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, } NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1871. }

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

30,000 pounds Sugar, } Naval Standard.
25,000 pounds Candles. }

BUREAU EQUIPMENTS AND RECRUITING.

140 feet 3-inch Wire Rope for Fore and Main Stays.

385 feet 2½-inch Wire Rope for Fore and Main Stays.

To be six-strand fine Wire Rope, painted, and have a hemp heart, of Robeling's manufacture, or other equal to it in all respects, and to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.

NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.

WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.

de8-law6m-Th

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
RICHELIEU MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL in
MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, At Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871, At 8 o'clock P. M., with the assistance of the following-named artists:

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, the eminent tragedienne, who will recite two ballads of Fred. Hebbel's, with piano accompaniment by Robert Schumann.
Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, Contralto.
Mlle. MARIE KREBS, Piano.
Mlle. FERNANDE TEDESCA, Violin.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
Mr. L. DACHAUER, Conductor.

NOTICE.—This is the first time in America that Hebbel's impressive ballads are thus recited by so eminent an artist. In Vienna Mme. Seebach, assisted by Mme. Clara Schumann at the piano, elicited the warmest admiration and applause by the skillful and artistic rendering of the same.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats may be secured without additional charge, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,
Will be given on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
The Misses HATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY,
Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT,
have kindly consented to sing.

Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings.

Mr. CARYL FLORIO will play the accompaniments.

Mr. J. NEWSTADT, with the assistance of sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will present the Overture to Semiramis.

Tickets, $1 each, and checks for reserved seats without extra charge, can be obtained of Messrs. Kirby & Co., No. 902 Broadway, and at the door.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY,
3d-av. and 6th-st.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.
The Gorgeous Spectacular Play of
THE BLACK CROOK.
With entire NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and
THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to

JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1871,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
PROF. RISLEY
by the managers and artists of this City.
An immense bill will be presented.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD you, Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

THE WATER-COLOR PICTURES

In the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Now open Day and Evening.

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN Dion finished reading me his play of 'Hunted Down,' he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'LAURA KEENE.'"

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES.

PHYSIOLOGY
AND
HYGIENE;
Or, the
LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY, by
A. O'LEARY, M. D.

Great Hall of Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, illustrated by means of a vast collection of Clastique Models, Manikins, Pathological Specimens, Maps, Drawing, &c. The finest of the kind in the world. These Lectures draw crowded houses in all parts of the country, as they did in England and Scotland, and are of great interest to all thoughtful and intelligent people. Seats, first Lecture, free. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

WILL. H. MARTIN, Agent.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

LECTURE FOR THURSDAY.
"THOMAS CRANMER."

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT,
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have agreed and do hereby agree that the limited partnership heretofore formed, and existing between them, under the firm name of MAXWELL & BARKER, shall cease and determine on this 31st day of December, 1870, and that the affairs of the firm shall be settled by JOHN MAXWELL, who alone is entitled to liquidate the affairs of said firm and sign its name in liquidation.

JOHN MAXWELL, [L. S.] } General Partners.
ISRAEL A. BARKER, [L. S.] }
JAS. L. BRUMLEY, [L. S.] } Special Partners.
CHAS. KELLOGG, [L. S.] }

ISRAEL A. BARKER is now with Messrs. HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.

TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 9 South-st.

HENRY W. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"SARATOGA!" EVERY NIGHT at 8, and Matinee every Saturday.

"SARATOGA!" "Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—*Herald.*

"SARATOGA!" "It is light, frothy, sparkling, like real life at Saratoga in Summer."—*Post.*

"SARATOGA!" Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
OF GEO. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.
IN REHEARSAL,
RICHELIEU.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY LAST
CINDERELLA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 2½ o'clock.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
OF
REAL BEDOUIN
ARABS,
original and wonderfully endowed
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
FEATS OF
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE.
Unparalleled acts of daring HORSEMANSHIP.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

The public is respectfully informed that TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
FIRST CONCERT.
BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT,

the following eminent artists will appear:

THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
together with
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday, Jan. 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
FIFTH GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
for the
BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR,
THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1871.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA.

Tickets and boxes for sale at A. d'Ouville's, No. 717 Broadway; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Cercle de l'Harmonie, No. 38 Clinton-place; of all the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels of the City.

The coach regulations will be the same as at the Americus and Brennan balls.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO,
will lecture before the above Association,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1871,
at 8 o'clock.
Subject—CLEAR GRIT.

Tickets of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale, on and after Friday morning next, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAID—"'Hunted Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for, while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays, it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, JAN. 27, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE BOSTON POST SAID—"SELWYN gave us last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—ENNISKILLEN LODGE, NO. 29, will hold a public meeting in Thirtieth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the family of our late Brother, Rev. T. WALSH. Several eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Tickets, 50 cents each.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Classes for beginners constantly forming.

Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 375 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859, 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in classics, and common or higher mathematics, will be given to pupils fitting for college, in return for board and room; satisfactory references furnished. Address HARVARD, A. B., B. S., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 28. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL WILL reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., instead of 8 West 28th-st.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraints.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR COULD take additional pupils in classics, modern languages, or English literature; best references. Address BEDE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 26,
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss EMILY MESTAYER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 28—OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—First time this season, Colman's great comedy, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

MONDAY, Jan. 30—OURS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 28,
AT 1½ P. M.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR......PROPRIETOR
LAST APPEAL IN NEW-YORK
IN FAVOR OF THE
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,
tendered by the proprietor of the Grand Opera-house,
SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
FIRST AND SECOND ACTS
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLO........CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO........ELISE PERSINI
THIRD ACT
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE........LEA SILLY

In addition to the above excellent programme, several distinguished artists have generously volunteered, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LINA EDWIN........Proprietor and Lessee
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 1,
Limited engagement of
LAURA KEENE,
Who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New-York public in
DION BOUCICAULT'S
BEST PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN;
Or,
THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Each artist carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss MARIE KREBS'
Third Piano-forte Recital,
JAN. 28, 1871, AT 2 P. M.,
when she will be kindly assisted by
Mr. WM. CANDIDUS,
the favorite tenor, and
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA,
the eminent violinist.
SEASON TICKETS, $2......SINGLE DO., $1 50
For sale by Julius Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at
STEINWAY HALL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY—THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—Mrs. Macready will give the second of her uptown recitals at the above hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. See programme.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William B. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 551 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are Diamonds, Watches, and several $100 Greenbacks, Chains, Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 551 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—TO-NIGHT, Tauschung auf Tauschung. Veneta and Harry in leading roles. To-morrow, Seebach as Griseldis. Saturday, Faust.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID—"Miss KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the woman in this country who can play Mary Leigh."

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
IMPORTANT SALE,
COMMENCING TODAY, JAN. 26.

Having purchased the lease and stock of adjoining store, the property of the late Mr. Ketchum, consisting of:

Fine English Hosiery and Undergarments, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Muslins, Napkins, Table Linens, Small Wares, and Dress Trimmings,

All of which I will offer at my store, corner 6th-av. and 19th-st., THURSDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

The goods will all be exposed in lots, marked in plain figures, at such prices as will command a speedy sale, as store alterations commence in February.

RICHARD MEARES,
6th-av. and 19th-st.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FUR HATS, MUFFS AND CAPES—All kinds, half price, warranted; must be sold. Bonnets, Opera Hats, children's Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake; save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, JOSEPH J. WALTON, and JAMES H. LYLES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Lindsay, Joseph J. Walton, and James H. Lyles, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN H. BIRD, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

ja19-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB B. LENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob B. Lent of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ja26-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE DE HOND and CONSTANT CLAUDE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Maurice De Hond and Constant Claude, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated, New-York City, the 24th day of January, 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ja26-law3wTh*

NO. 2,795.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the Pennsylvania Slate Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district.

THEODORE GILMAN,
CHAS. A. ZOEBISCH,
Assignees.

ja26-law3wTh*

NO. 2,888.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. NORWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Norwood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, Assignee.
No. 33 Broad-st., New-York City.

ja26-law3wTh*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A Bombshell Thrown Into the Camp.

THE LINE OF INDICTMENT.

How It Was Received—Some Plain Truths Told—A Committee Appointed to Respond to the Charges.

The Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening, at the head-quarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President, in the chair, and GEORGE F. COACHMON and ANDREW F. LEGGETT, Secretaries. The meeting was numerously attended, and prominent among the audience were Messrs. B. F. Manierre, D. D. Connover, John Gridley, John Fitch, Thomas E. Stewart, John Galway, J. D. Miller, Rufus F. Andrews, J. S. Ritterband, Lloyd Aspinwall, Sinclair Tousey, John Cochrane and others.

The meeting was called to consider a communication from the Republican State Committee, (printed below,) and the reading of the document produced profound sensation and elicited some brilliant rhetorical displays, and not a few scintillations of wit, which kept the audience in excellent humor, notwithstanding the damaging character of the charges.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. GREELEY, who said:

We have received a communication from the Subcommittee of the State Committee, which may be said to be the bill of indictment of those who are dissatisfied with the organization of this Committee, charging that a good many things that took place before there was such a Committee, and so it is entirely proper that this communication should be read and considered by this Committee, and proper action taken upon it.

Gen. COCHRANE—I move the Chairman read the communication.

The Chairman then read the following letter:

THE BILL OF INDICTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1871.

SIR: The Special Committee of five, appointed by the Republican State Committee, at its meeting of the 20th of December last, under a resolution of which the inclosed is a copy, have examined the papers referred to therein, embodying certain allegations regarding the Republican General Committee and the Assembly District Associations of the City of New-York, and urging the same as reasons for the reorganization of the party. These are:

First—That in every one of the twenty-one Assembly District Associations, large numbers of open and self-avowed Democrats are enrolled as members, and take part in the election of officers of the Associations, and in the election of delegates to Republican nominating conventions, but on election days vote the Democratic ticket. An illustration is given where, in one Assembly District Association, the roll contains 247 names of Democrats, or of unknown or fictitious persons. And this district is claimed to be rather exceptionally free from irregularities.

Second—That certain and designated persons, holding positions as officers or members of Republican District Associations, are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and are open and known Democrats.

Third—That many of the Presidents, other officers, and enrolled members of Republican District Associations hold positions in departments, either wholly or partially (but always substantially) under the control and at the municipal or legislative mercy of Tammany Hall. Example.—In one District Association it appears that there are sixty-three members who thus hold office under the Tammany cabal.

Fourth—That of the 159 members of the Republican General Committee of 1870, not less than thirty held relations in the different City Departments with Tammany Hall and received pay and emoluments from the Democratic Party.

Fifth—That persons holding positions in the District Associations and in the General Committee, who were discharged from Federal offices by reason of affiliation with the interests of Tammany Hall, have been promptly appointed to offices under Controller CONNOLLY or other Tammany officials, and still hold such offices, Democrats being sometimes removed to give such Republicans their places.

Sixth—That of the 159 members of the Republican General Committee of 1871, not less than thirty hold offices and places in the different City and County Democratic Departments.

Seventh—That at the last November election, in a large number of election districts, especially in the lower part of the City, the straight Democratic ticket, headed by HOFFMAN and A. OAKEY HALL, was issued from Republican boxes, in charge of so-called Republicans, who then held and still hold positions as officers or enrolled members in Republican district associations, and who, on election day, not only thus issued, but peddled the Democratic ticket all day.

Eighth—That many of the Republican primaries were taken possession of last Fall by the Police force, (in some places eighty to one hundred policemen being present,) who, acting as they claimed under orders, forcibly prevented many prominent Republicans from taking part in the selection of delegates; that policemen and known Democrats were allowed to enroll and to vote at such primaries; and in certain districts the true expression was further prevented by false and fraudulent counting.

Ninth—That large numbers of the genuine Republicans took no part in the election of delegates to the General Committee in December last, on account of the frauds and violence before referred to, and because they looked for and awaited a reorganization of the party in the City of New-York.

Tenth—That petitions presented to the Committee embraced the names of over 10,000 Republicans of the City of New-York, many of them of State and national reputation, praying for a reorganization of the party in the City.

Eleventh—That nearly or quite one-half of the members of the General Committee for 1870 have formally requested such reorganization.

Twelfth—That a County Convention, representing every Ward in the City, composed of well-known Republicans, have likewise formally asked for a reorganization.

As the Committee are directed "to investigate the matters alleged," and as they are desirous of treating the subject in that spirit of fairness which is so essential to harmony in the councils of the party, we would respectfully invite your attention to the nature of these charges and to offer opportunity to yourself, or to such Committee as the body over which you preside may appoint, to make any representations in respect to the subject-matter which may be deemed advisable.

It is but proper to add that if the substantial correctness of the charges be established the Special Committee will feel constrained to recommend such reasonable measures in the direction of reorganization as shall purify the party, and in the carrying out of which they feel sure of the co-operation of yourself and of every Republican who has the good of the party at heart.

The Special Committee will hold a meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 1st of February prox., to hear representations on the foregoing points, and in the meantime the papers and documents referred to may be examined by a committee of your body by addressing L. L. DOTY, Secretary, No. 31 Pine-street, who has the documents in his charge.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants, J. H. Ramsey, Chairman; Geo. Opdyke, Richard Crowley, Stephen B. French, Henry S. Vandecarr, Committee.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Chairman Republican General Committee, New-York.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee held on the 20th December, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to whom shall be referred the petitions and other documents and papers this day submitted to this Committee in reference to the organization of the party in the City of New-York; that such Committee be and is hereby directed to investigate the matters in such petition and papers, and report thereon to this Committee at a future meeting, to be held at the call of the Chairman, of which fifteen days' notice shall be given in the *Tribune* and TIMES, in addition to the usual written notice to members.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee of five: J. H. Ramsey, George Opdyke, Richard Crowley, Stephen B. French, and Henry S. Vandecarr.

A copy from the minutes.

L. L. DOTY, Secretary.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY—Without at this time entering into a discussion which might involve a question of the jurisdiction of the State Committee to interfere in the local affairs of the party of any county of the State, waiving that, for the time being, and inasmuch as the charges before me are, as is stated, a sort of indictment against us, dealing in generalities and not particulars, it occurs to me that the proper way, perhaps, to dispose of the matter would be to refer it to a special committee for consideration, to answer it, may be, without calling this Committee together again. Entertaining this view I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to whom the whole matter shall be referred.

Mr. RITTERBAND seconded the motion.

Mr. MERRITT thought that the latter portion of the proposition might be stricken out.

CHAIRMAN—The question is whether they shall have the power to determine this matter without another call of this Committee.

Mr. MERRITT—I think they should report to this Committee before they exercise any power in the matter.

AND HOW.

Mr. GRIDLEY—I understand the motion to be to refer it to a committee to answer these charges.

CHAIRMAN—It would give them the power of answer without calling us together.

Mr. GRIDLEY—I think it is necessary that this Committee should meet the first Thursday in February and report.

CHAIRMAN—The motion is to strike out the power thus placed in the Committee of acting in the matter without our approval.

Mr. GRIDLEY—I move to strike out the power thus given to the Committee.

Mr. RITTERBAND—I am in favor of the motion as made by Mr. TOUSEY only. I believe he has maturely considered this matter—I mean the matter of the motion—and in the shape he put it, and as repeated by yourself. I think this motion should be adopted now. I am willing to leave to the Committee the whole consideration of this most remarkable communication, and if they shall see fit to suggest a further meeting of this Committee, very good. If they shall see fit to reply to it in the same strain or to answer the so-called charges respectfully, I am willing entirely to abide by the action of the Committee appointed by yourself. As Mr. TOUSEY suggested, it may, perhaps, be better that the whole subject should take that course, than that we should debate it here to-night. The substance of the communication—the very communication itself, I might almost say, is new to me. I was not aware of the character of these charges. In fact, I was never aware that direct charges, such as these, had ever been made or could be made. I am satisfied this communication, as read, is a surprise to three-quarters of our members, and I hardly think that a single reading of it would put us in a position to discuss it with profit to ourselves, and I therefore am in favor of its being immediately referred to the Committee suggested by Mr. TOUSEY.

Mr. MERRITT said that, out of respect to the Committee, he would withdraw his motion, and he knew the Committee appointed by the Chairman would give great satisfaction.

MR. GREELEY'S VIEWS.

CHAIRMAN—I wish it to be understood that neither the State nor Subcommittee have indorsed these charges. They simply say these representations have been made to us, and they only want to know what we have to say. It is perfectly right that they should call our attention to it, if they supposed we were a corrupt organization of Tammany Hall.

Mr. TOUSEY—I was misunderstood in the motion I made. I did not ask that the Committe should be clothed with power to make any arrangements with the State Committee in any way to compromise or patch up harmony, but simply that they should reply in the name of the Committee.

Mr. STUART moved that the Committee be increased to five.

The motion was seconded.

A WORD FROM GEN. COCHRANE.

Gen. COCHRANE said: I would like to say a word in respect to the proper method of meeting these suggestions of a criminal nature, that have been made to the representative body of the Republicans of the City and County of New-York. I don't wish to detain the Committee for any time, but I think it is quite right that it should be submitted to a committee regarding its attitude and the attitude which the Committee has thought proper in reference to this matter. In the first place, there is ample recognition on the part of the State Committee of this body as the regular representative organized body of the Republicans of the City and County of New-York. [Applause.] We are approached, then, in no questionable character, and they must receive us and our delegates in the character in which they invested us. In regard to past irregularities, it is certainly preposterous and absurd that we should be called upon to answer for the short-comings of our predecessors, so long as these short-comings did not, as these gentlemen admit, affect the regularity and existence of ourselves. [Applause.] They have passed, and, in the language of our Chairman, "let the dead past bury its dead." The question is whether the grave is opened for us, [laughter,] and however grave the question may be, it is very simple in its nature and easy to be dealt with. I have listened to these suggestions of criminality, and the only one that I can find in the whole of the eleven is that there are thirty out of the one hundred and sixty of the Committee whose garments are not of the wedding cut. [Laughter.] Well, Sir, I beg our Committee to be appointed, and especially the gentlemen who made the motion, and who so nobly conducted our communications thus far, to bear in mind the fact, that these thirty are possibly as pure as the remaining one hundred and thirty, and if the thirty retire from their midst, there are one hundred pure men striving to do what is right and uphold the Administration with all their might. [Applause.] Now, then, in the spirit in which the proposition is made, and in the spirit which actuates our Chairman, I propose that we shall meet the proposition, and we will give to these gentlemen who are making inquiry for a criminal offense in the Republican Party of the City and County of New-York, and protesting with all courtesy the unusual course of the State Committee making inquest for blood among localities in the State of New-York, submit to them that their inquiries shall be met at every point; submit to them that it is our wish and desire that there shall be but one Committee here representing the Republicans of the City and County of New-York, and that Committee shall be conceded to be a regularly constituted Committee. When they have come to that point with us, and it shall be agreed this is the regular Committee, and there is but one Committee, we will consult with these gentlemen as to whom they wish us to add to the leaven of the whole lump. [Applause.] As to the leaven they apply I am not prepared to speak. Let them approach us in a way in which harmony will be secured, and if gentlemen will insist that there should be division in our ranks let them know it shall not and never will come from a regularly constituted Committee of the City and County of New-York. [Applause.]

WHAT MR. FITCH THINKS.

Mr. FITCH said that the communication just read like everything else proceeding from the same source for the last sixteen years was full of falsehoods and lies. He maintained that but for their assumption of power a Republican Governor would be elected at the last election, and unless they were unseated Gen. GRANT would not be re-elected in 1872. He moved that the Committee be increased to nine.

Mr. STUART—I move that the Committee consist of five, of which the Chairman is one.

Mr. FITCH—I accept the amendment.

THE END OF THE MATTER.

The resolution as amended was carried, and the Chairmen, Messrs. TOUSEY, FANCHER, HOWE and Gen. COCHRAN were nominated.

The Chairman then read the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee just appointed be authorized and instructed to submit to the State Commitee facts showing who are responsible for the loss of a Republican majority in the present sAsembly.

The Committee then adjourned.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. Malcolm Crichton, of Baltimore, and C. W. Dupuy, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Lieut.-Commander D. Pender, of the Royal Navy, and Col. Memegger, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Ben Field, of Albion; Hon. John Duff, of Boston; Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, and F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Josiah T. Miller, of Seneca Falls; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, and Geo. M. Pullman, Esq., of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. F. E. Heath, of Virginia; Hon. Chas. F. Durstin, of Auburn, and O. M. Nash, of Portland, are at the Grand Central Hotel. W. J. Chittenden, of Detroit, is at the St. James Hotel. Hon. W. H. Goodrich, of Ohio, is at the Coleman House.

Deserved Sentence of a Female Confidence Operator.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, Mrs. MARY C. MILLER, a noted thief, was arraigned on a charge of stealing $1,225 worth of jewelry and clothing from the room of Mrs. NANCY K. BLISS, at the Westminster Hotel. The complainant is a resident of Providence, R. I., and is related to Gen. BURNSIDE. The particulars of the larceny, together with the history of the accused, have already been given in the TIMES. Mrs. MILLER pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years. She was also sentenced for two years and six months on a suspended sentence, for having stolen $400 worth of jewelry from WM. B. BERRY, a guest at the Grand Hotel, in September last.

Heavy Losses by Fire in Williamsburg.

The losses by the fire at the malt-house of ALTENBRAND BROTHERS, Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, foot up $27,000, instead of $10,000, as reported yesterday, according to the estimate of one of the members of the firm. The risks are distributed as follows: Kings County Company, $5,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $15,000; Williamsburg City, $10,000; Globe, of Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Imperial, of London, $12,000; Germania, of New-York, $10,000; Lorillard and Security Companies, of New-York, $5,000 each.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning WHEELER & Co.'s steel-factory, rear of No. 305 North Sixth-street, took fire, and was slightly damaged, but the flames having reached the spike-factory of PETER TIMMES, adjoining, that establishment was damaged $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Fulton Insurance Company.

The Sleighing and Skating—Lively Times.

The sleighing and skating carnival yesterday was at its height. All the livery-stables were overwhelmed with clamorous demands. Everything on runners, in any kind of running order, was brought into requisition at almost any price. The skating ponds were also thronged with nimble athletes. In the afternoon nearly all the prominent horsemen and their celebrated teams were out at the Central Park, or other favorite courses. Jingling sleighbells, merry voices, and the crisp grating of runners rang out upon the air, and it was long after midnight before these sounds of revelry had ceased.

Several of the ancient stage sleighs were out on Broadway, but did not receive the rushing patronage of bygone days. Large quantities of floating ice filled the rivers and harbor, greatly interrupting the ferry-boat trips, and threatening some vessels at anchor. The temperature at 7 A. M. was 24°, at 12 o'clock 31°, and at 11 P. M. 24°.

"REDDY" AGAIN.

Another Deed of Blood by One of Our Rulers.

Jim Haggerty Shot and Mortally Wounded—Appropriate Ending of a Ruffian's Career—His Death Last Night.

WILLIAM VARLEY, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," and JIM HAGGERTY, a Philadelphian, both desperate ruffians, came into collision yesterday morning at an early hour, and HAGGERTY was shot in the abdomen with a pistol in the hands of his opponent. During Tuesday afternoon, JIM HAGGERTY was on Harlem-lane in a sleigh with two or three boon companions. These ruffians became somewhat intoxicated, and were in a turbulent mood when they reached the City, after dusk. They made their appearance in the Capitol Saloon, in Twenty-third-street, kept by JEM MACE, the pugilist, and there became involved in an altercation with some of the bystanders. The row bade fair to be a desperate one, as the three men named were ripe for any mischief, and would probably have used their pistols had not Officer MCCOLLAGH, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made his appearance with a City Hall officer, who was on duty at Booth's Theatre, near by. Scarcely had these policemen entered the door of the saloon, when HAGGERTY pulled out his revolver and struck MCCOLLAGH on the head with it, inflicting a slight wound. This demoralized the officers, and they ran away to get more help, the ruffianly gang making good their escape in their sleigh.

What became of HAGGERTY up to midnight is not known, but at that hour he entered EGAN'S saloon, where a dispute soon arose between BILLY TRACY and THOMAS DRAPER, two well-known roughs, relative to the respective merits of HEENAN and MACE. So desperate were the men in their dispute that they struck one another, and finally stripped to their shirts to have a fight, HAGGERTY urging them on in true ruffian fashion. While the battle was in progress, Reddy the Blacksmith rushed in and attempted to separate the combatants. HAGGERTY ordered him to let them alone, and made a movement as though he intended to seize a decanter from the counter to strike Reddy. The latter immediately drew his revolver and shot HAGGERTY, who fell with a dangerous wound in the abdomen.

DRAPER and TRACY continued their fight, and they must have had a desperate struggle, for TRACY was terribly beaten, and up to a late hour yesterday he was not to be found.

Yesterday forenoon Coroner HERMAN was notified by Capt. IRVING to hold an ante-mortem examination. The Coroner proceeded to the bedside of HAGGERTY and thence to Police Head-quarters, where the following evidence was obtained:

JAMES HAGGERTY, the wounded man stated that he resided at No. 23 East Thirty-first-street, and had hopes of recovering. He added that at about midnight of Tuesday, he was in EGAN'S saloon, when two men came in intoxicated. They began a fight, shortly after entering. HAGGERTY stated that he did not know either of the men, and was standing at the counter, when suddenly one of them came over to him and shot him in the abdomen. He confessed that he was intoxicated when shot, and could not recognize any of the men before him as the one who fired the shot. He had (as he pretended) no idea of his appearance.

THOS. DRAPER, of No. 7 Amity-place, testified: I was in EGAN'S saloon last night, in which saloon there were twelve persons; all of us were intoxicated, including JAMES HAGGERTY, who was present also; about twelve or one o'clock this morning I and a man named TRACY got to quarreling; the others wanted to shut the doors and let us fight on the floor; VARLEY came in at this time and wanted to take me out; he was sober, or, at the most, but slightly intoxicated; HAGGERTY interfered and struck VARLEY in the face, following which blow I heard the report of pistols, and then I learned that HAGGERTY was shot; I cannot say who shot him.

WILLIAM VARLEY, of No. 12 Amity-place, testified: I keep a saloon at No. 614½ Broadway; about ten minutes after twelve o'clock this morning word came to me that Mr. DRAPER was contending or engaged in a fight in EGAN'S saloon, corner of Houston-street and Broadway; I went to EGAN'S, and on entering found that HAGGERTY was encouraging DRAPER and a man named TRACY to fight, and they were stripped for the purpose; EGAN was calling out that he would call in the Police, as he did not want any fighting in his place; HAGGERTY told DRAPER and TRACY that they must fight, and ordered the doors to be closed; I put my arm round DRAPER'S waist and moved two paces toward the door, with DRAPER in my arms; as soon as HAGGERTY saw me do this he raised his fist and struck me a violent blow over the left eye, saying, "You want some, do you, you ——;" he continued to strike me, and ran me from the middle of the bar to the end by grasping my collar; he tried to get me behind the bar, where he could reach the bottles; the bar-keeper tried to shove us both back; I assisted the bar-keeper all I could to prevent HAGGERTY from getting at the bottles; HAGGERTY, finding himself frustrated, drew a pistol, seeing which I drew mine and shot him; he raised his while retreating, and snapped it twice, but the pistol failed to go off; I forthwith gave myself up at Police Head-quarters; HAGGERTY'S intention was to strike me on the head with the bottles; having already had some experience in that way at his hands, I strove hard to prevent a similar occurrence.

There was no other testimony of importance taken. The Coroner's jury impaneled in the case rendered a verdict against VARLEY, and he was accordingly committed to the Tombs, to await the result of the wound. The names of the following persons were taken by Dr. JOHN BEACH, as witnesses, in case an inquest shall be necessary: Patrick H. Egan, the saloon-keeper, who resides at No. 83 Amity-street; John Murphy, of No. 36 West Fourth-street; James Devin, of No. 476 Broome-street; Edward Losa, of No. 7 Amity-place; James McGee, of No. 461 Sixth-avenue; John Fallon, bar-keeper in the saloon. TRACY'S residence could not be ascertained, though Capt. IRVING agreed to produce him when necessary.

The wound sustained by HAGGERTY is believed to be of a fatal character, as the ball has probably penetrated the intestines. He was suffering considerable pain when visited, though he did not seem to realize his danger. The wounded man was evidently unwilling to tell the real truth, as he no doubt thought he would recover and settle the old feud with VARLEY in the manner customary with his ruffianly class. While the examination was progressing VARLEY seemed to be quite pleased at the turn of affairs, and he, no doubt, considered himself a hero. Neatly dressed, though flashily, and wearing an enormous coil of gold watch chain, Reddy gave his testimony in the most nonchalant manner imaginable.

After lingering until 8 o'clock last evening, HAGGERTY died in the room at No. 11 West Houston-street, to which he was taken immediately after receiving the shot. He was unattended in his last moments by any of those ruffianly characters with whom he has associated during his stormy residence in this City. He was conscious up to the moment of his death, and expected during the entire day that the wound would have a fatal termination. With this idea he had his sister telegraphed for, and she arrived at his room at 9½ o'clock, when he had been an hour and a half dead, and she had only the satisfaction of knowing that he had received absolution in his dying moments from a priest of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The body was removed to the shop of an undertaker, in the Bowery, but will be taken to Philadelphia for interment after the Coroner gives a permit for its removal. The case is in charge of Coroner HERMAN, and the post-mortem examination will probably be made by Dr. JOHN BEACH today, but no time has yet been fixed for taking testimony. The affair has created the most intense excitement in lawless circles, and the inquest will probably attract more of the thieves and ruffians than have been seen together for many years.

An Extensive Business in Forged Orders—Arrest of the Culprit.

For some weeks past Messrs. S. BENEDICKS & Co., stationers, at No. 363 Broadway, have been aware that a series of forged orders have been offered to different mercantile houses in the City, as they were constantly in the receipt of bills for goods that they had never ordered. The trade were therefore notified of the fact. Yesterday morning a young man, subsequently giving the name of JOSEPH QUINN, called at the store of LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & Co., at No. 110 William-street, and presented to JAMES CUSHING, one of the partners, an order purporting to have been issued by BENEDICKS & Co., for twelve dozen gold pens and one dozen rubber and gold pen cases, valued at $238. Believing that the order was a forgery, Mr. CUSHING told QUINN that it would take an hour to put up the goods called for, and requested him to come again, at the same time sending the order round to Messrs. BENEDICKS & Co. for scrutiny. As the order was a false one, one of the clerks of Mr. BENEDICKS, named LAZARUS GOTTHOLD, waited on Mr. CUSHING'S stairs until QUINN had received the goods, when he stopped him and asked if the package he carried was for Messrs. BENEDICKS & Co. QUINN responded in the affirmative, so Mr. GOTTHOLD seized him, and calling to Detective STILLWELL, who was in waiting, handed the fellow into his custody.

QUINN was subsequently arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial, on the complaint of Mr. CUSHING, and also on one made by ESTERBROOK & Co., of No. 49 Maiden-lane, from whom he had received $75 worth of steel pens on a similar order. The prisoner also presented forged orders to HENRY COWEN, of No. 91 John-street, for 125 gross of steel pens, the Washington Medallion Pen Company for $200 worth of their pens, and to other firms, who, however, saved their goods by sending them direct to BENEDICKS & Co.

MURDER TRIALS IN NEW-JERSEY

Camden's Murderers Brought to the Bar of Justice—Commencement of the Trial of Ware for the Murder of His Father.

During the past two months the Camden County Jail has been a place of remarkable interest to the hunters of curiosities in crime, and a place, too, of more than ordinary anxiety to the officers of justice. Within its walls four murderers have been confined, awaiting trial for their crimes, besides two others who, incarcerated for a short time for complicity in one of the murders, escaped indictment by the Grand Jury, and were discharged. The commencement of the series of trials, yesterday, gave some promise of relief to the prison-keepers, and furnished a new and exciting event to the public, who from time to time have been startled by the repetition of the crime of murder.

First among the murders was that for which Mrs. ELIZABETH STILES now awaits trial, and she, with her two daughters, who were implicated with her, were the first to enter the prison. Mrs. STILES is charged with the murder of Miss ANNA LIPPSETT, by producing an abortion. The story, which was published in these columns in June last, when the murder was committed, is a sad one, full of remarkable incidents, one of which is that the young woman immured herself in Mrs. STILES' house, only a few doors from her own home, and there remained for weeks, while her family were anxiously searching for her, unconscious of the condition in which she left them. They were not apprised of her hiding-place until death revealed it. Mrs. STILES was arrested immediately, with her two daughters, who were afterward discharged. She was indicted for murder in the first degree. Her real accomplice, a young man named HENRY WOOD, escaped.

JOHN WARD, another of this quartet of murderers, killed an old man named WADEY, in Gloucester, last Summer. The murder was perpetrated for the victim's money. The Coroner's inquest, a report of which was published in the TIMES, served to fix the crime definitely upon WARD, in whose employ WADEY had been.

JACOB HILL committed the more recent murder. In October last, on a Sunday afternoon, in Camden, he killed his wife in the most brutal and inhuman manner, calling forth a cry of indignation from the residents of Camden. His trial, which will probably come off next week, will doubtless be watched with deep interest by every woman in Camden County.

The Court-room was crowded yesterday, several hundred people filling the room to its utmost extent to witness the opening trial of young WARE, whose crime, is perhaps, the most remarkable. The case was before a full Bench, Judge WOODHULL, presiding; Associate Judges LEE, HORNER and SICKLER. RICHARD S. JENKINS, the Prosecuting Attorney, was assisted by Judge CASSADY. Col. JAS. M. SCOVILL and ALFRED HUGG appeared for the defense.

WARE, who is a young and innocent-looking man of twenty, is charged with having killed his father near Longacoming, on the 16th of August last. WARE got into some difficulty with his mother and sister, and drove them from the house, firing after them with a Springfield rifle loaded with shot. This occurred during the absence of the father, JOHN A. WARE. On his return the quarrel was renewed, and JOHN WARE, who had reloaded the gun, deliberately shot his father, and taking the pocket-book from the dead man's pocket fled to the woods.

PATIENCE WILLIAMS, the daughter of deceased and sister of defendant, was called. She testified to the cause of the quarrel, which originated with herself, as follows:

I, with my husband, was living with my father, and we had some of our own property there; among the articles was a milk-pan, which I wished to use, and asked mother to empty it; this she refused to do, and JOHN took her part and struck me; my husband then interfered and knocked JOHN down; he got up, threw bricks at us, driving us from the house; when about fifty yards from the house, JOHN fired at us with a Springfield rifle, which had been standing loaded in a corner, but did not hurt us; we—mother, GEORGE, LOUISA, (a sister,) the baby and I—went to PIERSON'S, about a mile and a half off; here we met father, who started back to the house alone to see JOHN.

MARY ANNE CHAMPION, who was residing with the WARE family at the time, and who was the only person who witnessed the killing, was next called. She testified to the altercation, and said that just then she went to her room, from whence she saw through the window the old man return, and heard the quarrel between him and the son. The younger WARE demanded some money. The father told him he would pay him as fast as the wood was cut. The son grew displeased at this reply, and said, "You — old gray headed—(applying a vile epithet)—I'll shoot you," and immediately resting the gun on the top of a post aimed at the father's head and fired. The father fell dead on the spot, and young WARE ran some distance, but returned and took the pocket-book with the money from his father's pocket, after which he shouldered his gun and escaped to the woods. During the cross-examination, witness testified that she came down stairs immediately after the shooting, and when the accused returned and took the contents of his father's pocket, he told her to "shut his — old eyes." He then saw a carriage driving up, and ran away. Witness then called to the person in the carriage, who proved to be Dr. SHREEVES, of Haddonfield. By the direction of the doctor, witness covered the body, but left it undisturbed.

Deadly Affrays.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL BURNS, of No. 455 West Thirty-ninth-street, stopped at the house of TERRENCE MALLOY, No. 248 West Twenty-eighth-street, where he soon got into an altercation with MALLOY, who struck him on the head with some sharp instrument, inflicting a serious wound. He was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed by Surgeon OTIS, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. The Police make no mention of any arrest being made.

Saturday evening last, JAMES CORR with his mother, ANN MCMAHON and her husband, all of whom live at No. 416 East Sixteenth-street, entered the room of ANN MCCUTCHEON, in the same building, and beat her severely. She was hit on the head with a butcher's steel, with which one of them was armed, and was kicked in the abdomen. It was at first supposed that the injuries would prove fatal, but yesterday it was believed she was out of danger. Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday had CORR and his mother arrested, and they were arranged before Justice LEDWITH at the Essex Market Police Court, but were remanded to the Station-house until this morning. MCMAHON has as yet escaped arrest.

Last evening, JULIA VAUGHAN, thirty years of age, was brutally assaulted by her husband, DANIEL VAUGHAN, at their residence in Forty-sixth-street, near First-avenue, and received a severe cut on the left side of the head. The ruffian fled before the arrival of the Police, and thus escaped arrest. The woman was removed to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, where her wound was dressed.

The Pigeon-Shooting Match.

The result of the pigeons hooting match at Sealy's Hotel, near the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday, was that IRA A. PAINE, of New-York, defeated Capt. BOGARDUS, the Western champion, by a score of 88 to 85. The following appeal to be merciful was received from Mr. BERGH:

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

Mr. Ira A. Paine and Others:

There is a rumor that it is the intention of this Society to interfere for the prevention of a pigeon-shooting match announced to take place this day at SEALY'S, near the Union Race-course, Long Island. Although we regard all such contests as cruel and demoralizing, and in violation of law, yet, for reasons which were publicly expressed in the *Citizen* in September, 1869, all legal action was deferred for the time, in the hope that a better tone of feeling would succeed the one prevailing with regard to a pastime which employs a living creature—and that too, a representative of a heavenly emblem, as a target, to verify the aim of the marksmen. The bearer of this is instructed by me to lend his co-operation with you, to the end that the helpless beings which are to minister to your amusement today, be spared all possible suffering by the immediate destruction of the birds, which may be wounded and not killed. Respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

BOGARDUS was not satisfied that PAINE is the better marksman, and at the close of the match challenged the champion to shoot him another match next week, Saturday. This being entirely agreeable to the New-York representative, a second match on the same conditions will take place.

Charity in New-York—The Annual Report of the City Mission.

The annual report of the City Mission, prepared, as usual by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. LOUIS E. JACKSON, has just been received. In an account of the annual meeting in December, which we laid before the public at that time, some extracts from this interesting document were given. And we refer to the matter now simply to say that our readers generally may know, particularly the philanthropic citizens of New-York, that this annual report of the City Mission embraces not only the usual statistics and details of the operations of the Society issuing it, but presents a catholic, comprehensive view of the general charitable work of the City, giving a generous notice to all the benevolent societies in the field. Accompanying this report will be found a complete directory to all the churches and missions, and a discriminating index to the various charitable institutions, with many suggestive statistics and facts bearing upon the great problems of City evangelization. We are sure this work, prepared with so much painstaking and care by Mr. JACKSON, will commend itself to all good people, and will be properly appreciated by pastors, editors and others, who often have occasion to look up the information that is here compactly and clearly arranged.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A motion has been made in behalf of the colored man, JOHN THOMAS, recently tried and convicted of murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO, and sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 17th of March next, for a writ of error and a stay of proceedings. No decision of the motion was rendered. Mr. ROCHE appeared for the motion; the District-Attorney opposed.

A sermon will be preached on Sunday evening next, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, by Rev. JOHN P. LUNDY, D. D., Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the "Mystery of Godliness." Several Lodges will be present, and an attractive service may be expected. The musical portion of the service will be unusually fine, the music being rendered by an increased male choir of a dozen men, and an equal number of boys, under the direction of the well-known choir-master of the Church.

DANIEL MCAULIFFE, a baker, residing in Bayard-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $130 from JAMES CALLAHAN, of No. 50 Christie-street. The prisoner admitted that he stole the wallet and abstracted $70 therefrom, the remainder being found in his possession. He was, therefore, held for trial.

The fare on the line of omnibuses belonging to the Avenue C Railroad Company, and whose route runs from the foot of Second-street to the Jersey City Ferry, has been raised from eight to ten cents. The Company say that their line cannot be run profitably at a less rate.

The steamer *Norwalk* disaster case, which has occupied the attention of Judge BLATCHFORD at the District Court for several days, was finished yesterday. Arguments were made by Mr. CHAS. DONOHUE for the libelants, and by Mr. ROBT. D. BENEDICT for the claimants.

Mme. HENRI PICARD, wife of the well-known painter of this City, and mother of M. JOSEPH PICARD, the managing editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, died on Sunday evening, from a chronic disease, with which she had long been afflicted, and was buried yesterday, from her residence in Forty-ninth-street.

The grand prize distribution for the benefit of the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will soon occur. The tickets being nearly all disposed of, and the Seventh and Ninth Regiments having interested themselves in the disposition of the balance, the drawing will, in all probability, take place on Saturday next. Notice will be given through the Press.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, Miss NELLIE GRAY was committed to answer on a charge of stealing a diamond pin worth $300 from TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, of No. 159 Ninth-avenue, while sleigh-riding on Monday evening. ANNA ROMEY, a notorious pickpocket, was also held for plying her trade on a Sixth-avenue car yesterday afternoon.

A large and highly-intelligent audience at Steinway Hall, last evening, witnessed the debut of a new lecturer. Mrs. S. H. DE KROYFT, "whose strange mutation of fortune it was to become, within the brief space of one month, a bride, a widow, and blind." Her subject was, "the soul of Eve." She gave a philosophic description of mind, deity, nature and mortal existence, concluding with a beautiful picture of Eden, and the love of Adam and Eve.

The Baxter Hook and Ladder Company, of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and their lassies crowded the Academy of Music last night and "hopped" away until early morning. The association numbers seventy-five members. Mr. ALLEN is President, and this is their twelfth season. The politicians and firemen of the City, old and young, grave and gay, were fully represented, and the affair was a great pecuniary success as well as delightful.

Commissioner SMITH, yesterday morning, investigated twenty-one complainst against policemen for violations of the rules and neglect of duty. The principal case was that of Patrolman HENRY SMITH, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was absent from roll-call, and could not be found on post for three hours. He was dismissed from the Department.

A new hospital, to be known as "The Stranger's," is to be opened at the corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, where the building formerly known as the Dry Dock Bank property, is being altered and fitted up for the purpose. The new hospital is to be in charge of eminent surgeons and physicians, and will meet a most urgent public want, as that portion of the City is entirely destitute of hospital accommodations.

The third annual fancy-dress and masquerade carnival on ice, given by the members of the Empire City Skating Club, at the Third-avenue Rink, last night, proved to be one of the most successful entertainments of the kind ever given at the Rink, and decidedly the best carnival on ice of the season, thus far.

Mr. DEGARMO gave a soirée to his pupils last night at his academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue. A very select company gathered at 9½ P. M., and enjoyed themselves in the dance until 1 A. M., when carriages were ordered. A matinée was also given at this place yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Corporation Counsel WM. C. DE WITT gave notice to the City Railroad Company, yesterday, that unless they within ten days take some measures for the better accommodation of passengers, and the more complete equipment of their road than now exists, he will commence action against them in the City Court for the annullment of their franchise.

Officer JAMES B. SMITH, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed from the Police force, yesterday, for neglect of duty. Officer POTTER, of the Tenth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for being behind time at the evening roll call, and Officer MURRAY, of the Ninth Precinct, was fined three days' pay for going off his post to see a friend in a baker shop.

There were in Brooklyn, during the past week, 181 deaths, of which 40 were men, 41 women, 52 boys, and 48 girls. Three died of old age, 10 of debility, 20 of consumption, 29 of pneumonia, 6 of small-pox, and the remainder from general diseases.

CHARLES LA ROZA, a boy, two years of age, got burned to death yesterday morning, at the residence of his parents, No. 210 Hudson-avenue, by the accidental explosion of a kerosene lamp. Coroner JONES held an inquest in the afternoon.

A game of Lacrosse, on skates, between the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs, will be played on the Brooklyn Skating Rink this evening for a prize to be given by the Rink Association. An exciting game may be looked for.

The United States Marshal seized fourteen barrels of whisky at No. 72 Fulton-street, yesterday morning, for being unstamped.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Alliance Executive Committee, in session at Trenton, have passed a resolution to urge the different State Temperance organizations to observe the 22d of February next as a day for the general assembling of the workers and friends of the cause, as recommended by the Congressional Temperance Convention. In accordance with this resolution a mass-meeting will be held at Newark on that day, and in as many cities and towns in the State as possible. Mr. F. DEVEREUX, of Trenton, was appointed to visit the different organizations at intervals throughout the year to keep alive the sprit of activity.

On the 23d inst. ERASTUS CONE, of Newark, N. J., celebrated his eighty-first birthday by assembling his family of children, their children and children's children around them. Mr. and Mrs. CONE (who is eighty years old) have nine children, the aggregate age of the whole number including the "old couple," was 599 years. That of the grand-children and great-grand-children amounted to 349 years. The reunion passed off in a very merry and happy manner. Some of the "children" travelled hundreds of miles in order to be present.

A horse belonging to Sheriff TEED, of Essex County, became frightened on Broad-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, cleared himself from the sleigh, and ran up Broad and Market streets, most of the time on the sidewalk, much to the terror of pedestrians. When near the Court-house he jumped into the sleigh of ADAM GROEL, in which were sitting two ladies, one of whom was badly hurt. The animal then kept on out of the city limits.

The riparian owners of New-Jersey are indulging in great hopes of the benefit, to them, of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the recent case in which the privileges of the City Government of Milwaukee, Wis., are concerned. They claim that the decision is adverse to the opinions set forth in the recent decision of the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of STEVENS *vs.* The Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, and that it confirms all the rights claimed by riparian owners.

The Emmet Guard, a quasi-military organization of Jersey City, have been for years demanding of the Common Council the privilege of using the City Armory, the exclusive use of which has been claimed by the members of the National Guard. After the latter organization had fallen into disgrace, by their exploits at the funeral of Gen. WRIGHT, last Sunday, the Emmet Guard resolved to make another application. They have succeeded, and there is, consequently, great indignation in the ranks of the National Guard.

"Judge" ANDREW CLANCEY, a former Justice of the Peace, and member of the Board of Education of Jersey City, was yesterday committed to the County Jail for thirty days, for drunkenness.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen are before the Legislature, asking for authority to fund the floating debt, which amounts to $100,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The commandant officer of Newport Barracks, Kentucky, is ordered to forward a detachment of 100 recruits from his depot to Huntsville, Ala., for assignment to the Second Infantry.

As Gen. Morgan is engaged on a sub-committee of the Committee on Reconstruction, at his request he has been relieved from the West Point investigation, and Gen. Slocum has been appointed in his place.

The official dispatches from the Asiatic and West India Squadrons represent the health of United States officers and seamen as in good condition.

By direction of the President, the head-quarters of the Department of the South is transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky., the latter being the head-quarters of Major-Gen. Halleck.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived here today to take a draft of marines to the steamer *Tuscarora*, now fitting out at Boston for secret service.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 P. M.—CONSOLS closed at 92¼ for money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; '62s, 90⅞; '65s, 89¼; '67s, 88½; 10-40s, 88¼. Railway Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—5 P. M.—COTTON—Cotton at 3 P. M. was firmer and closed at 7⅞d.@8d. for Middling Uplands; 8⅛d.@8¼d. for Middling Orleans; the sales foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton loading on ship named at Mobile, 8d. for Middling Mobile. The Manchester market for goods and yarns is firmer. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days were 25,000 quarters, of which 22,500 quarters were American. OATS 3s. 2d. ₱ bushel. PEASE firmer, at 44s. 3d. ₱ quarter, for Canadian. PRODUCE—Common ROSIN 6s. 9d.@7s. Spirits PETROLEUM buoyant, at 1s. 4d. TURPENTINE, 36s.@36s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL, £32. LINSEED-CAKES, £10 5s.@£10 10s.

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM easier at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6¼d. SPERM-OIL firmer, at £80@£81. LINSEED-OIL easier, at £29 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—PETROLEUM—Holders asking 52f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—FLOUR firm; sales 400 bbls. Western at $6 50@$6 75 for Spring; $6 75@$7 for Baker's; $7@$7 25 for Amber; $7 75@$8 25 for White City ground; $6 50@$7 for Spring; $7@$7 50 for Amber; $7 50@$8 for White. RYE FLOUR, $5. WHEAT inactive; nominally 3c. higher for Spring, No. 2 Chicago being held at $1 38. CORN firm and quiet; sales 1,500 bushels New at 72c., in store. OATS dull and nominal at 53c. for Ohio, on the track. RYE—Small lots selling at $1 10. BARLEY steady; demand fair; sales 2,700 bushels Western at 90c., and 2,750 bushels Canada at 85c., all in store. PEAS—Seeds neglected. PORK dull at $22. LARD dull at 13c.@14c. HIGHWINES offered at 91½c. CATTLE—The market continues firm at yesterday's quotations, and moderately active, although the receipts number 223 cars against 189 the same day of last week; sales today were 29 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,427 lbs., at $7 50; 31 do., averaging 1,377 lbs., $6 75; 72 Missouri, averaging 1,401 lbs., $7 62½; 50 do., averaging 1,234 lbs., $6 75; 16 Indiana, averaging 1,289 lbs., $7 12½; 16 Michigan, averaging 1,215 lbs., $5 60; 94 Illinois, averaging 1,257 lbs., $6 87½; 30 do., averaging 1,233 lbs., $6 50; 32 do., averaging 1,229 lbs., $6 62½; 33 do., averaging 1,047 lbs., $5 30, and 61 do., averaging 1,254 lbs., $7. SHEEP—Receipts light; market dragging, and buyers and sellers apart in their views; no change in price; sales today, 42 head Canada, averaging 100 lbs., at $6; 213 Michigan, averaging 80 lbs., and 76 do., averaging 85 lbs., at $5; 50 do., averaging 88 lbs., $4 50. HOGS firm, and a shade higher; sales 107 head, averaging 214 lbs., at $7 85; 120 do., averaging 183 lbs., at $7 80, and 174 do., averaging 196 lbs., at $7 75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged; holders firm. WHEAT steady; sales No. 2 at $1 26¾, cash; $1 26@$1 27, seller February. CORN steady; No. 2 at 51½c.@51¾c., cash; 51½c.@51¾c., seller February; 58c., seller May. OATS steady, and in fair demand; No. 2 at 45½c.@45¾c., cash. RYE quiet and firm; No. 2 at 85c. BARLEY firm, and in moderate demand at 85c., cash. PROVISIONS firm and active; sales, about 10,000 bbls. MESS PORK; closing at $22 25@$22 75, cash; $22 87½@$23, seller March. LARD in good demand at 12½c., cash; sales at 12⅞c., seller March. Sales green Hams, 12c.; Shoulders, 8c., loose, seller February; rough Sides, 9½c. WHISKY strong, and in good demand; iron-bound, 87c. Dressed HOGS firm, and in good demand; packers and shippers buying at $8 40@$8 45. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 Dressed Hogs. EXCHANGE unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—COTTON in good demand, prices advanced; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 350 bales; gross, 730 bales; exports, coastwise, 455 bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, 2,950 bales. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$7 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$10 75; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7@$8. WHEAT firm, stock scarce; Choice White, $2; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 80; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2; Fair to Good, $1 55@$1 80; Common, $1 45@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm, stock scarce; White, 83c.@85c.; Yellow, 78c.@79c. OATS quiet at 53c.@56c. MESS PORK more quiet at $22 50@$22 75. BACON less active; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c.; Shoulders, 10¼c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13c@13½c. WHISKY strong at 94c.@95c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON firm. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT nominal. CORN active; Mixed, in bulk, across the river, 45c.@46c.; Yellow, 48c.@50c. OATS firm at 48c.@50c, sacked. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at 85c.@89c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK firm—$21 75@$22. Dry-salt MEATS buoyant; large sales loose Shoulders at St. Joseph, seller February, 7¾c., and at Quincy, same time, 8c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. BACON higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@16c. LARD firm at 11½c.@11¾c., and for first half of March at 12c. for Steam, 12½c. for Kettle. HOGS higher; sales at $6 75@$7 35. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand. FLOUR buoyant and unsettled; Family, $6 40@$6 50. WHEAT—No market. CORN firm and in fair demand at 52c. RYE firm, scarce and higher; sales at $1. OATS steady and in moderate demand at 42c.@43c. BARLEY steady and in moderate demand at $1. PROVISIONS dull; no demand worthy of note. MESS PORK dull and lower; sales at $21 50; best offer at closing, $21. LARD dull; holders not willing to make concessions; asking 12c.@12½c. Bulk MEATS dull; holders unwilling to concede; ask 8c.; 10½c. and 11c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; concessions necessary to sell. BACON—Only limited jobbing demand; small sales at 9½c., 11¾c. and 11¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Live HOGS dull and lower at $7@$7 75; receipts, 3,000 head. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 88c. EXCHANGE 1-20th premium.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—FLOUR is 25c. higher on all grades; sales 1,700 bbls., closing at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and higher; sales last night, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee on private terms; held today at $1 50. CORN firm but dull; sales one car lot at 80c. OATS held at 56c. for Western. BARLEY held at 90c.@$1 for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 94¼c.@94½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Firm feeling; Middling Uplands, 15¾c.; Middling Orleans, 16¼c.@16½c. QUERCITRON BARK firm; No. 1 at $30. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $6; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 50@$7; other grades unchanged. WHEAT firm; Western Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 62@$1 68. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN advanced 2c.; Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@80. OATS firm and unchanged. SUGAR in improved demand; sales, 350 hhds. Cuba at 9¼c.; 19,000 boxes Havana No. 11 at 9½c. PROVISIONS—Advancing tendency. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 18c.; Refined, 24¼c. WHISKY higher; holders ask 94c. for Western iron.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The advance in WHEAT is maintained; Amber State and Western, $1 50@$1 55; White State and Western, $1 55@$1 65; Extra Amber, $1 60@$1 65, and Diehl, $1 72@$1 75. RYE is nominally $1 05 for Western Mixed and Yellow. CORN, 82c.@85c. for new and old. Stock of BARLEY here is fast diminishing; two-rowed State, 75c.@85c.; six-rowed State, 85c.@95c.; Canada East, 90c.@95c., and Canada West, 95c.@$1 10.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON firm at 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 2,554 bales; shipments, 2,443 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Market bare. PORK unchanged. LARD quiet at 12c.@13¼c. Bulk MEATS steady; shoulders, 8¼c.; sides, 10¾c.@11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—FLOUR—Extra Spring declined 15c. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 29; No. 2 at $1 27½. OATS and BARLEY nominal. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 62c. RYE advancing; No. 1 at 86c. MESS PORK firmer, at $21 50. Dressed HOGS, $8 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 30,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25.—FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT dull, and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 40; No. 2 at $1 38. CORN in good demand at full prices. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 15,370 bales; gross, 15,713 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,439 bales; to Bremen, 3,405 bales; to Barcelona, 3,400 bales; coastwise, 2,424 bales; sales, 7,400 bales; stock, 188,043 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 25.—COTTON active, in fair demand; good Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 1,498 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,170 bales; coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 54,756 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—COTTON very firm and higher; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,881 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,219 bales; to the Continent, 1,932 bales; coastwise, 1,448 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 86,801 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,130 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,326 bales; coastwise, 902 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 38,616 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 300 bales; exports, coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 67,524 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 130 bales; export, coastwise, 828 bales; sales, 260 bales; stock, 2,190 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—GRAIN very dull; no sales reported. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; held at $4 50@$4 90; Refined steady at 23c.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT steady and advanced 2c.@3c.; Extra, $1 50; No. 1 at $1 40. HOGS dull; held at $8 75.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15¾c.; gross receipts, 1,445 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 28	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Columbia	Jan. 26	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	Jan. 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Aleppo*, at 8 A. M. For Havana, Nassau, and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 3 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Brest, by the *Washington*, at 8 A. M. For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 8½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River until 10½ A. M. For Havana and Mexico, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 25—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—S. Roy, J. Moffat, S. Beatter, G. Norrie, T. Whitworth, M. P. T. Shaw, H. Blilien, A. T. Bench, W. D. Gee, L. T. McEven, D. Lunnus, J. Kent, J. Van D. Reed, Sir W. E. Logan, Miss S. W. Odell, J. Lannel, J. Even, W. E. Howe, Major W. L. Horton, M. A. Piatt, O. Bartinny, L. L. Brush, J. F. McCauly, G. C. Sledge, M. A. Gessle, Master P. Sledge, A. G. Browning, D. P. Leller, J. W. Eitz, M. Muscheler, H. Rothschild, A. H. Busseevan, F. Mattimore, M. White, Sr., M. White, Jr.

JAN. 25—*In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. E. F. Wilson, Miss Mary Mortimer and niece.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—C. H. Hitchcock, lady and 2 children, Miss Lee, Miss G. Ellis, Miss Jones, A. McCarthey, Halber Ley.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7:16 | Sun sets.... 5:10 | Moon sets.11:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:14 | Gov. Island.12:03 | Hell Gate. 1:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamers City of Rio Janeiro, (Br.,) Hurley, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Aleppo, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Anna, (Br.,) Edward, Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Barks Cere, (Danish,) Thuroe, Falmouth, England, Funch, Edye & Co.; Aabine, (Norw.,) Blox, Cadiz, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Lizzie H. Jackson, Marwick, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Stella, (Br.,) Irvine, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie.

Brig Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Francis G. Davis, Phillips, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., B. J. Wenberg; Wellington, (Br.,) Eggers, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; W. S. Hilles, Crowell, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Sandford, Chadwick, Wilmington, S. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. On the night of Jan. 23d, had a strong gale from N. and N. E., with much snow and heavy sea, the ship making ice very fast, which greatly impeded her progress; 24th, off Hatteras, saw the wreck of a small schooner, and passed through large quantities of barrels, lumber, spars, &c.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Beufort, Havre, Jan. 5, via Brest 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie; had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Brig Kildare, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCumber, Tarragona, 40 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Peniston & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 20; has had strong westerly gales in the Mediterranean; Dec. 27, lat. 38, lon. 15, had a gale from N. W., lasting 40 hours, during which sprung foretop mast-head and fore yard. Jan. 23, off Montauk, had a gale from N. N. E., lasting 18 hours; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Samuel Croker, Thrasher, Norwich.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Montauk, with fish to D. Haley.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cuba, Wyoming and France for Liverpool; ship British Queen for do.; Henry Pelham for Hamburg; Old Colony, for Valparaiso; Alexandra, for Savannah; barks Annie M. Gray, for Havana; Sierra Nevada for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Arr. brigs Abbie C. Titcomb, Leghorn; Thomas, from Havana.

Below, at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, bark Henry Flitner, from Palermo; brig Adille McLeon, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—Arr. steamers Virginia, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore, badly injured; brig Protheas, Rio Janeiro; schr. Cynosure, from Baracoa.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 24.—The bark W. E. Anderson, from Memel, reports speaking, Jan. 3, in lat. 30 lon. 48 50 W., bark Laciquena, from Leghorn for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—Arr. steamships San Salvador, from New-York; Montgomery, from New-York.

Cld. schrs. Coquette, for Baracoa; Whitney Long, Darien.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Arr. bark William Hutchinson, from Liverpool.

Sld. whaleship Ohio, for New-Bedford, with oil.

Arr. at Portland, ship Madawaska, from Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Mary G. Elliott, fm. Virginia, with oysters, is ashore at Little Egg Harbor, and bilged, crew saved; also schr. Alfred Hall, fm. Virginia, with oysters, is sunk, and crew supposed to be lost.

The schr. Metamora, Gladding, fm. Elizabethport, for Stamford, with coal, dragged ashore during the gale of the 23d, near Glen Cove, and it is feared will prove a total loss; cargo insured.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 23—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, from New-York.

THE BEST INVESTMENT
IN THE MARKET!
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN
RAILWAY.
(ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1,800,000; MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE; $800,000 ALREADY SOLD. ROAD 200 MILES IN LENGTH, including Evansville Division, all under construction. 91 MILES COMPLETED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED.

DAILY RECEIPTS, from $500 to $1,400 PER DAY.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST POSSIBLE LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS (the largest city in the West) and NASHVILLE, (the largest in Tennessee,) ST. LOUIS and EVANSVILLE, (the second in Indiana,) ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, (the largest in Kentucky;) running through an old thickly-settled and highly-productive region, and COMMANDING, WITHOUT COMPETITION, THE BEST FREIGHTING BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

The inexhaustible Salt Wells of Gallatin County, and the valuable Iron and Lead deposits of S. E. Illinois, are tributary to this road, while the entire line is underlaid by the Illinois Coalfield, NOW YIELDING FROM NINE TO THIRTY MILLION TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

The Coal-carrying business alone in three years will pay the interest on the entire cost of the road.

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

HARDWOOD
BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOYNA, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,
Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of
PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
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Factory Nos. 291 Monroe-st., and 398 Madison-st.
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